

DON'T SCOLD THE COOK
BUT USE
KEEWATIN FLOUR.

The Daily Colonist.

D. E. CAMPBELL'S
PRESCRIPTION
STORE,
COR. FORT & DOUGLAS STS.

VOL. LXIX.—NO. 86

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA WEDNESDAY MARCH 22, 1893.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Co.

(LIMITED.)
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
The above Company is prepared to make Loans of ANY AMOUNT on the security of Real Estate in this Province.
Applications may be made to Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., Agents for the Company, or to Messrs. Eberst & Taylor, 30 Langley street, Solicitors for the Company.

LOTS IN WEST KOOTENAY.

LARDEAU, On Upper Arrow Lake, and the outlet of the Fish Creek Mines.
DUNCAN CITY, On Upper Kootenay Lake, the outlet of the Mining Country, in the vicinity of Duncan River.
TROUT LAKE CITY, On Trout Lake, in the vicinity of the rich discoveries made last fall.
ARGENTA, At the north end of Kootenay Lake, and the shipping point for the Lardeau and Duncan River.
LOTS, 5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS IN SAANICHTON
The Sydney & Victoria Railway will erect their South Saanich Railway Station on this property. Already an hotel, store and other buildings have been erected in Saanichton.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands and City Property.

HENRY CROFT,

Real Estate, Insurance, Financial & Mining Broker
72 GOVERNMENT ST.
1410 3013

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

—BY THE—

NORTHERN COUNTIES INVESTMENT TRUST, LD., OF BRADFORD, ENG.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

Financial and Real Estate Agents.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1884.
CAPITAL.....£500,000, \$2,920,000.
(With power to increase.)
RESERVE.....£260,000, \$1,265,333.
HEAD OFFICE: 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:
In BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).
In THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.
Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States.

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal, New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed present rate, 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B. C. This branch is now open for business.
Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892
W. O. WARD, MANAGER.

SAVED 25%

Now that Winter is over and "the beautiful" has faded away with a sigh, and the dull days, when business was troubled with indigestion, and that tired, waiting-for-a-customer feeling is gone,

THE WESTSIDE

Announces the receipt of

125 SAMPLE PATTERN SPRING JACKETS,

At French manufacturers' net price. Of our CLOAK DEPARTMENT we require to say very little. Those who have tested our goods know their merit in fit, style, finish and material. We have heavy shipments on the way, and expect in this department the busiest spring campaign ever experienced. As the samples now on view were bought exceptionally cheap, we expect to clear them all within ten days, and cordially invite your careful inspection.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.
P.S.—Received to-day, 57 dozen 6-button length Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, good quality, price 90c. per pair, worth \$1.25.

ASK FOR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR

The Largest Individual Milling Business in the World.
Total Capacity, 8,000 Barrels per day.
POSITIVELY THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all dealers and grocers.
G. M. LEISHMAN, AGENT FOR B. C.

EDWARD LANGLEY

Accountant and Agent,
ROOM 6, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK
P. O. BOX 613, VICTORIA.

N. C. MAYO,

Mason, Contractor and Builder.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Concrete, cement work and sewer connections a specialty. Residence, 53 Vancouver street. References given.
no30-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Ladies to learn corset making. For particulars inquire at Mrs. M. Gerow, Ksquamit road. mc22-13t

WANTED—About ten acres of good land, partially improved, within ten miles of Victoria. Price not to exceed \$1,000. Will pay cash. Address J. J. L. COLONIST office. mc22-6d-11w

CITY CANVASSEER WANTED, to sell goods on commission. Apply 151 Yates street. mc22-2t

PARTNER WANTED with \$1,000 to \$1,000 capital to advance wholesale business; good profits. Address P. O. Box 650. mc22-2t

DRESSMAKING, millinery and boys' suits; sewing wanted by day. Apply 183 Douglass street. mc22-4t

FOUND—Greyhound, slate color. Owner call at "The Wilson," room 42, between 12 and 2 p. m. mc22-1t

LOST—Strayed from the premises of W. J. Macaulay, one black dog with red halter, white star on forehead and white foot; also black Shetland pony. Any information regarding same will be thankfully received by above or H. C. Macaulay, care of Witten Bros. mc22-3t

LOST—From 219 Johnson street on Sunday afternoon, a canary. Finder return and receive reward. mc22-2t

A Lull repairs left at the Scotch Jewel Box can be had at Messrs. Chaloner & Mitchell's, Government street. mc22-3t

GRAND BALL.

The Spanish Agricultural Society will hold a Ball on
—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH.—
Supper furnished by the ladies of the committee. Tickets \$1.50.
W. R. ARMSTRONG, Secretary. mc22

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE

Holders of Port Angeles Property

will be held in the vacant office next to Henry Croft's, Colonist Block, at 8 o'clock

THIS EVENING

to discuss questions of vital importance to Port Angeles.

All persons having property there are respectfully invited to attend.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

—IN THE—
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.
On Monday Evening, March 27th

PROGRAMME:
Anthem....."Praise Ye the Lord".....Richards Solo.
Violin selection....."Heimlich".....Jungman Master F. Richardson.
Solo....."The Children's Home".....Cowan Mrs. Sample.
Solo....."Ora Pro Nobis".....Piccolomini Mr. E. White.
Organ solo....."March from 'Bill'".....M. Costa Mr. G. J. Burnett.
Solo....."Guide Me, Oh, Thou Great Jehovah" Mrs. A. J. Glynn. [Emerson Anthem....."The Lord is My Shepherd".....Perkins Solo....."The Peace of Peace".....Bainard Mr. H. Kent.
Duet.....Miss Campbell and Mr. Watson. Solo....."The Peace of Peace".....Piccolomini Mr. J. G. Brown.
Violin selection....."Souvenir de Bellini".....J. Ariot Mr. R. Wolf. L. M. G. Solo....."The Sweet Story of Old".....Marzalla Miss O'Neill.
Guitar selection....."Therese and Vane".....Ferrer Mr. Geddes.
Solo....."The Better Land".....Cowan Mrs. Sample.
Organ solo....."March from 'Bill'".....M. Costa Mr. G. J. Burnett.
Doxology.....mc22

"IT IS A GREAT INVENTION."
Teleautograph Practically Tested and Pronounced a Success.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A number of newspaper men and invited guests witnessed an exhibition of Prof. Elias Gray's teleautograph this afternoon. The teleautograph, as its name implies, enables one to transmit instantaneously by wire a fac-simile of his writing to any distance. An ordinary pen or pencil is employed. As it moves, a pen at the other end of the line is producing a fac-simile.
The tests this afternoon were entirely satisfactory, many of them being wired by the guests. Writing sketches, musical notations and telegraphic characters were transmitted with equal fidelity. The tests were made through artificial resistances representing many hundreds of miles of wire.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.
DEAR SIR:—For years I was troubled with indigestion, but being advised to try B.B.B. I did so and find my self quite restored to health.
HOWARD SULLIVAN,
Mgr. Sullivan Farm, Dunbar, Ont.
Carpenter tools at Cheapside.
Fine cutlery at McLennan & McFeely's.

CABLE NEWS.

The Mayor of Moscow Finds the Czar's Friendship a Fatal Favor.

Shot By An Assassin Upon Whom the Nihilistic Lot Had Fallen.

Allegations of Roguery at Berlin—Growing Discontent Over the German Army Bill.

Moscow, March 21.—Mayor Alexejoff was shot dead this afternoon in the city hall by a man named Adrianoff. The city council had just elected a new mayor, and Mayor Alexejoff had just called the meeting to order when Adrianoff pushed his way past the doorkeeper and entered the reception room, which opens into the council chamber. He demanded loudly to see the Mayor, and M. Alexejoff left the chair to ascertain his business. As Adrianoff began to reproach him with dishonesty and oppression of the people, M. Alexejoff ordered him to leave the building. Adrianoff then drew a revolver and shot the Mayor in the stomach. He fired again as the Mayor fell, but the bullet lodged in the door. Three councilors ran to the reception room, seized and disarmed Adrianoff before he could fire again, and delivered him to the police. Others carried Mayor Alexejoff to his private office, where a physician dressed the wound and restored him to consciousness. The family of the wounded man were summoned, but he died before they could arrive. Adrianoff is of a respectable middle-class family living some distance from the city.

LATER—A bulletin late this evening states that Mayor Alexejoff had rallied from the sinking spell which was mistaken by his physicians for death, although he cannot live through the night. The surgeons in attendance have been unable to find the ball, which lodged in the upper part of the stomach. All the city officials hastened to the hall as soon as the news of the shooting got abroad. The depositions of the councilmen who were present at the time of the shooting, were taken almost immediately. Mayor Alexejoff has been in office eight years. He was in high favor at St. Petersburg, and has been distinguished repeatedly by the Czar. Another reason for believing that Adrianoff may have had a political motive, is that the police in searching him found in his shoes a slip of paper on which is written: "The lot has fallen upon you."

"An Ahlewardt's Next." BERLIN, March 21.—Rector Ahlewardt in the course of a rabidly anti-Semitic speech to-day, declared that he had eleven documents which showed conclusively that while Prince Bismarck was Chancellor, fraudulent contracts had been made repeatedly with Jewish financiers. Vast amounts had been transferred dishonestly by means of these contracts from the pockets of Jewish speculators. These statements were made by Ahlewardt amid growing confusion among the Radicals, National Liberals and Social Democrats. He was interrupted by calls for names but he did not give them. After the President had quieted the house Ahlewardt said that the Deputies were not obliged to depend upon his word for proof that these frauds had existed as documentary evidence was above impeachment. Had the losses of the state through the contracts been trivial, the matter might better have been allowed to pass unnoticed, but the truth was that through its relations with the Jews, the government had lost hundreds of millions. The documents produced in this were signed by men of national reputation. Several of these men were now ministers. One of them was Dr. Johannes Miqul, Prussian Minister of Finance. Prolonged uproar followed this statement, the deputies shouted that Ahlewardt should produce his documents as his word had been proved to be worthless, and the debate closed with his being directed to submit the documents to the Reichstag to-morrow. The general opinion is that Ahlewardt has discovered merely another of his mare's-neats.

Anti-Prussian Sentiment Growing. BERLIN, March 21.—Latest returns from the second electoral district of Ansburg, Mechede Olpe, where an election was held yesterday to fill the seat left vacant in the Reichstag by the death of Dr. Richensperger, Clerical, show that Dohanne Fursangel, the Independent clerical candidate, has a majority over all. The regular candidate of the Clericals was Herr Boese, and the Conservative Clerical candidate was F. Von Fuerstenberg. Fursangel is the editor of the Bochumer Volkszeitung. He is a rabid Prussian hater, and his election is regarded as significant of the growing discontent felt by the people towards the Prussians since the introduction of the Army Bill. Fursangel gained national notoriety by charging the Bochum Iron and Steel Association with having forged the Government stamp upon defective rails. In 1891 he was imprisoned for having published these charges without having adequate grounds for them.

Columbian Naval Demonstration. ROME, March 21.—The Italian steel cruiser Etna, under command of Admiral Magnadhi, has sailed from Spezzia for New York to take part in the Columbian Naval demonstration. The Etna is a comparatively new vessel, having been completed in 1885, and steams 17 knots an hour.

A Scheme That Fails. LONDON, March 21.—Thomas Wilson, with John Burke awaiting trial on the charge of murdering Detective Harry Phair, tried to escape from jail by filing off the iron grating of his cell window. The scheme was discovered by the jail officials.

Opposed to Retrenchment. MADRID, March 21.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Cervera, has resigned his portfolio on the ground that he cannot

agree with the proposals of his colleagues in the cabinet for retrenchment. Premier Sagasta will assume temporarily the duties of the marine minister.

Danger Ahead. BANGKOK, March 21.—The Siamese Government has rejected the proposal of the French Government for the settlement of the Mekong frontier question, and serious trouble is apprehended.

Bomb Throwing in Rome. ROME, March 21.—Six bombs were thrown in this city to-day, and general alarm is felt. No arrests have been made.

Was Cerebelli Poisoned. ROME, March 20.—The Messaggero Patria says that an inquiry has been ordered to ascertain the facts concerning the recent death of Dr. Cerebelli, the Pope's physician. There is a suspicion, says the Messaggero, that he was poisoned at the instance of his relatives and a woman belonging to one of the oldest Catholic families in Italy.

Victory for Spanish Monarchists. MADRID, March 19.—The Senatorial elections have resulted in a sweeping victory for the monarchists.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

A Mysterious Bullet. STRATFORD, Ont., March 21.—Last night, as Minnie, daughter of Mrs. James Kennedy, of Brunswick street, was sitting at the window writing, a bullet came crashing through the glass, just missing the young woman. Immediately after two men were seen running down the street. The family are at a loss to account for the affair.

Move in Mica. KINGSTON, Ont., March 21.—W. C. Green, living five miles west of Arden station, has struck a valuable vein of mica, from which he has cut out a piece ten to twenty inches in width with a hand axe. It is of very light color, transparent as glass. Mr. Green has already been offered by exporters \$25,000 for the mine, but refused.

Fire's Work. GEORGETOWN, March 21.—The furniture store of P. H. Laird, owned by Mrs. Barclay, was gutted by fire last night. Loss \$3,000. Insured.

Winnipeg, March 21.—The stores of E. Hemmings, S. Botrell and B. Caslake, at Rat Portage, were all destroyed by fire this morning. The Queen's hotel was also damaged slightly.

Blizzard Fatalities and Incidents. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 21.—A fearful blizzard has visited this section, the worst experienced for twelve years. The streets are snowed under to a depth of three feet and in the country snow is ten feet deep in places. All the railway lines are blocked. At Salmon River five men were drowned by the swamping of a hovering skiff. It is feared that other disasters have occurred.

A Costly Cigar. WINNIPEG, March 21.—A Winnipeg visitor Stoney Mountain penitentiary the other day and handed the convict Chisholm a cigar. To-day the citizen was fined five dollars and costs at the police court for the offence.

Strikers' Places Filled. WINNIPEG, March 21.—The employing tailors and the journeymen held a meeting last night but failed to come to any terms, and the lock-out still continues. Nearly all the strikers' places have been filled.

A Provincial Appointment. WINNIPEG, March 21.—S. G. Thompson, ex-M.P.P., has received an appointment from the local government as veterinary surgeon and inspector for the province.

Heavy Damages Claimed. TORONTO, March 21.—H. H. Martin, of this city, has begun suit for \$10,000 against Dr. W. J. Wilson, of Richmond Hill, for alleged malpractice.

Amateur Statesmen. TORONTO, March 21.—At a meeting of the Young Liberal club last evening a motion favoring the adoption of free trade by Canada was adopted, as also a resolution declaring in favor of the abolition of the Senate.

To Bear the Liberal Standard. MONTREAL, March 21.—Harwood has again been chosen as the Liberal candidate against McMillan in Vaudeville.

The Reaper Death. STRATFORD, March 21.—Richard Huddicombe is dead, aged 72. He leaves \$200,000 invested in mortgages principally. He had nephews and nieces in London and Wilmet.

St. Catharines, March 21.—James Hastings, a prominent resident of this city, died suddenly in Rochester, N.Y., on Sunday.

C. P. R. on the Warpath. SEATTLE, March 20.—A special to the Telegraph from Spokane says: "It is announced by well informed railroad men in Spokane to-day, that the Canadian Pacific Railway company is to build the Spokane and Northern, and then through to the Sound, making another direct trunk line to the East. Arrangements have been made to ship goods on the Spokane Falls and Northern up the river and lakes, but an all rail route is assured from Spokane this summer. The intention is, as given out by the officials, to continue the line to the Sound and to tap the Palouse country so as to come in direct competition with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads."

Beware of Cholera. The healthy body throws off the germs of cholera, therefore wisdom counsels the use of Burdock Blood Bitters this spring to purify the blood, regulate the system, and fortify the body against cholera or other epidemics.

Monignor Satelli will attend the World's Fair in his capacity of commissioner, his Western tour having been abandoned.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Scene in Parliament Over the Kingston Speech of Controller Clarke Wallace.

Close Vote on the Question—Two Members of the Cabinet With the Minority.

McGreevy and Connolly Defended by Eminent Counsel—The Witnesses Vanishing.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 21.—At the opening of the House Mr. Casey called attention to Clarke Wallace's language at Kingston, which he characterized as calculated to produce a faction fight, as well as treasonable. Mr. Wallace said the newspaper report of his utterance was correct, and he did not withdraw the statements he had made. He repudiated the charge of disloyalty. The Orangemen of Canada did not need to take lessons of loyalty from him. Their record was one of unimpeachable loyalty to the British Empire. The Parliament of Canada had no right to interfere with his views on British politics. The Government of the Dominion was not responsible for them. He did not consult them before speaking and proposed to express his views on this question freely. He believed it his duty to assist to maintain the integrity and unity of the Empire which the men of Ulster were trying to do. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dawson said that Mr. Wallace had taken an oath to uphold the constituted authority of the Empire. Now he was encouraging a section of Her Majesty's subjects to resist the law by force of arms. He moved that Mr. Wallace's language was deserving of the severest censure of the House, and the Parliament ought to repudiate his utterances and express the loyalty of Canada to Her Majesty.

Mr. Devlin, Reformer, said Mr. Wallace's utterances were shameful and unworthy of a member of the Ministry. Roman Catholics would not feel safe giving the Department of Customs' business to him.

Mr. Kenny, Conservative, strongly disapproved of Mr. Wallace's statement. The amendment to the motion was a motion of want of confidence. He should, therefore, vote against it.

Hon. Mr. Mills claimed that the motion was not one of want of confidence. He thought the Controller deserved the severest condemnation.

Hon. Mr. Foster said he was not endorsing Mr. Wallace's language, for which the Government were not responsible. He believed the Opposition had sprung the matter for party advantage. Certainly Mr. Wallace had no intention of advocating armed resistance.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought Mr. Wallace guilty of a gross breach of good faith towards the Government. Any man advocating armed resistance to an enactment of the Imperial Parliament ought to be promptly reprimanded by the Government.

Messrs. Costigan, Curran and McInerney in turn rose and announced that they intended voting for Mr. Dawson's amendment, and the House rose for dinner amid great excitement.

During the dinner hour the cabinet held a meeting, when the situation was reviewed. When the House resumed at 8:30, it was known in the lobbies that the Government would either sink or swim on the result of the division on Mr. Dawson's amendment.

Mr. Berjain resumed the debate after dinner, and asked Mr. Foster what effect the adoption of the amendment would have.

Mr. Foster replied that he would give a fair and honest answer: "The amendment being moved for the purpose of sowing the seeds of dissension among our friends, and to turn out the Government if possible, should it pass, it would not be by the aid of the friends of the Government."

The debate continued with great acrimony until midnight, about twenty members speaking.

Mr. Davin abused Mr. Wallace like a pickpocket, and said he was like a worm who wriggled to the top of a tree.

Mr. Kenny announced that as Hon. John Costigan had said the amendment was not one of want of confidence he would also vote for it.

On division Mr. Dawson's amendment was rejected by 105 to 74. Twelve Conservatives voted against the Government—Messrs. Costigan, Langevin, Berjain, Lepine, Pelletier, Kenny, Adams, Hearn, Davin, Macdonald (P. E. I.), Curran and McInerney.

There was a personal encounter in the Railway committee of the Privy Council this morning between Donald Macmaster, and ex-Judge Clarke, the Canadian Pacific solicitor. It arose out of an argument in a railway case, hot words leading Clarke to strike Macmaster. The latter hit back and the two clinched, a great struggle ensuing. Eventually they were separated and the room cleared.

On the parties being readmitted the committee insisted on a full apology.

The criminal prosecution against Nicholas Connolly and Thomas McGreevy commenced this morning. Mr. S. H. Blake, for the defence, asked for a postponement on the ground of not being furnished with a bill of particulars. The judge overruled the application.

Martin Connolly, bookkeeper of the firm, was the only material witness. He was called and there was no response. His recognizance was accordingly forfeited.

COTTON STRIKE.

A Settlement of Existing Difficulties Apparently as Far Off as Ever.

LONDON, March 21.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners had a meeting to-day, and discussed the offer of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, to declare off the strike that has now lasted nearly five months, if the master spinners would agree not to reduce wages more than two and one-half per cent. The discussion was a protracted one; but the meeting broke up without accepting the operatives' offer. A number of the masters insist that their hands should not be allowed to return to work, except at the five per cent. reduction first proposed, which precipitated the strike or lock-out. To judge from present indications, a settlement is as far off as ever.

PARISH COUNCILS.

Definition of the Functions of the Proposed New Bodies in the United Kingdom.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parish Councils bill passed its first reading. The bill proposes to form in rural parishes having a population of 300 and upwards, a council to be annually elected by ballot by the men and women having the right to vote for members of the county councils. These parish councils are to consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members, who are to take over all the existing powers of the vestries, and they are to have control of the parish property and allotments, roads, water supply, the local watching and lighting and sanitation generally, and they are to have charge of the compulsory purchase of land and the sanction of the Local Government board.

PANAMA BOODLERS.

They Receive Their Sentences—On Entering Prison They Are Badly Broken Up.

Affecting Scenes in the Cells—A War-rant Issued for the Fugitive Arton.

PARIS, March 21.—Charles de Lesseps, accused of corrupting ex-minister of public works Balthut to support the Panama Lottery bonds bill, has been found guilty by the jury. Balthut, who confessed his guilt in open court, was also found guilty, and Blondin, who acted as go-between in the bribery of Balthut, was also found guilty, while all the other defendants were acquitted. These are Marcus Fontaine, Panama Canal director; M. Sans Leroy, deputy, who was accused of changing his vote in committee on the Panama bill as a result of bribery; Senator Beral, accused of being bribed by Baron de Reinach, and Deputy Duque de la Fauconnerie, accused of corruption.

The court, after deliberation, sentenced M. Balthut to imprisonment for five years, to pay a fine of 750,000 francs, and to the loss of civil rights for five years. M. Blondin was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and Charles de Lesseps to imprisonment for two years, to run concurrently with the five years' sentence already imposed upon him. All three of the convicted prisoners were condemned to pay the costs and damages demanded by the civil parties to the proceedings. When he arose before the retirement of the jury to reaffirm his innocence, he spoke with difficulty and occasionally hesitated for almost a minute to compose his feelings. He told the jury, with apparent earnestness, that he had always tried to do his duty as a director of the company, and that where he had erred in judgment he had at the time supposed that he was acting for the best interests of the canal and the state. He repeated briefly his charges of extortion against M. Balthut, and spoke with genuine emotion of the trouble which had overtaken his father. In his testimony he had told the truth and his conscience was clear of self-reproach. Although possibly shaken by his feelings several times during his speech to the jury, the calmness which he gained toward the close lasted through the reading of the verdict and the delivering of his sentence, and his return to his cell. When his wife visited him in his cell, an hour afterward, he broke down and wept like a child.

M. Balthut talked for an hour in his cell with his wife and two daughters. Despite the hopelessness of his case, he evidently was unprepared to bear the full weight of his sentence, for, during his interview with his family, he sobbed repeatedly and begged their forgiveness for the disgrace that he had brought upon them. M. Blondin was hardly less affected when he bade good-bye to his son and daughter.

BERLIN, March 21.—In compliance with the request of the French Government, the Public Prosecutor in Strasbourg has been directed to secure the issue of a warrant for the arrest of M. Arton, the fugitive Panama lobbyist. The nature of the warrant and of the official description will be communicated to the police of all German cities.

IN BRIEF.

Harry Holston, alias Wiley, has been arrested at Salem, Or., for forgery. The crime is supposed to have been committed at Freeport, Ill.

Miss Lizzie McNeill, of Portland, has returned to her missionary labors on the West African Coast.

Millionaire Mackay's condition is now so favorable that no operation will be necessary.

A CURE FOR CROUP. CROUP kills thousands where cholera kills tens. It is the dread disease of childhood, and is cured by Hagar's Kidney Oil. It loosens the phlegm, gives prompt relief, and soon completely cures the most violent attack.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Manitoba School Question—Sir John Thompson's Definition of Policy.

Laurier and the Ontario Liberals—Trade Relations—Shortest Session on Record Anticipated.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 11.—The great debate of the session on the Manitoba school question, great because of the interest centred in it and the importance of the speeches delivered, was crowded into the first three days of this week. Your readers have been made familiar with the scope of the discussion and the speakers who addressed the House. It only remains to briefly comment upon some of the speeches and to bring out the salient points of the debate. It is noteworthy that Mr. Tarte, who introduced the question to the House, spoke entirely aside from his resolution. The whole trend of his argument was to establish the fact that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba had been deprived of some right bestowed upon them at the time of the Union or some other time, but his observations had no reference to the motion under discussion, which condemned the Government for its action in dealing with the Manitoba school question and in assuming to be possessed of judicial functions conflicting with their duty as constitutional advisers of the Crown. His was a very bitter screed. Mr. LaRiviere, who is keenly devoted to championing the rights of the Manitoba Roman Catholics, dealt chiefly in historical statements, but he impressed upon the House the fact that the appeal of the minority is based upon the B.N.A. Act, while Mr. Ewart, who is the legal representative of the minority, informed the public recently that the appeal is based mainly upon the Manitoba Act. The Premier's speech left little to be desired in the way of a ministerial defence. It was a most explicit declaration of the Government's policy. He showed that in the action which it had taken the Government was animated solely with a desire for fair dealing, that there was no wish or attempt to evade ministerial responsibility and in no way to abrogate the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to the constitutionality of the School Act.

When it came to Mr. McCarthy's entering the lists in defence of Mr. Tarte's motion, people could not help recalling the old proverb about extremes meeting, but very rarely did they blend so harmoniously as in the question before the House. It took considerable space of time for Mr. McCarthy to lead the House to believe that he had justified himself in supporting the amendment, but it is to be presumed that Mr. McCarthy satisfied himself that he had satisfactorily proved his position. His speech was made up of a number of citations from constitutional authorities, and the way he quoted from Bagehot led Dr. Weldon afterwards to pay his attention to the member for North Simcoe. Dr. Weldon placed Mr. McCarthy in the unenviable position of suppressing the truth, by showing that in his quotations from Bagehot he had entirely twisted the purport of that great writer's remarks. Perhaps more interest centred in Mr. Laurier's speech than that of any other member, inasmuch as he has placed the Ontario Liberals in a most unfortunate position. Mr. Laurier vigorously stated that the treatment that had been meted out to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba was "infamous," and he thought that not a moment should be lost in coming to the rescue of the oppressed minority. There are many Liberals who hold that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have been dealt with as fairly as the constitution provides should be the case, and they do not want such strong utterances as those to which Mr. Laurier gave expression to be thrown up at them on a public platform hereafter, as will assuredly be the case. The Government's action was sustained by a majority of 50, and the general impression is that Mr. Tarte has done the Ministry a memorable service. He has secured a distinct endorsement of the Government's policy, and has put it out of the power of the Quebec Liberals to shelter themselves behind the excuse that they have afforded every opportunity to their fellow countrymen to invoke all the powers of the law to secure separate schools.

Sir John Thompson must have been greatly pleased at the events of the past two or three days. The address which was presented to him by Mr. Mara on behalf of the Conservative Senators and Members of Parliament, was a just tribute to the abilities of the Premier. Sir John's reply to the address is acknowledged to have been one of the greatest speeches ever delivered. Evidently the Premier greatly appreciates the honor conferred upon him of being chosen as one of Her Majesty's representatives on the Behring's Sea arbitration and that he will represent Canada worthily and well, no one has any doubt. The day following the presentation of the address saw another demonstration in his honor at the Canada Atlantic station, previous to his departure for New York. I noticed in the strong assembled there, representatives from every Province in the Dominion—was essentially a Dominion gathering. All your British Columbia members and Senator Macdonald were there, while strong contingents were present from the other portions of Canada. Sir John, in conversation just before he left, said he would never forget the demonstration as long as he lived. The cheers which were raised as the train pulled out of the station were such as might be given to a conquering hero.

The Opposition had the Government on the hip the other day in regard to the proposal to have a representative of the Dominion Government attached to the British embassy at Washington. Through an oversight the Government failed to forward a formal communication to the Foreign Office on the subject as ordered last year, and this led to strong denunciations of the line of action the Ministry had pursued.

The Government has undoubtedly strengthened its position on the trade question by producing the minutes of the conference held at Washington in February, last year. The value of the documents consists in the fact that they are endorsed as correct by Sir Julian Pauncefote, so that there can be no question as to their accuracy. It will be remembered that last year a newspaper controversy took place between Mr. Foster and General J. V. Foster, who succeeded Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State in Harrison's cabinet, as to the conclusions which were reached at the conference in regard to a measure of reciprocity which would be acceptable to the United States. Our Mr. Foster gave the interpretation put upon the discussion by the Canadian delegates, although it is somewhat singular that the Dominion Opposition have been more disposed to accept the view put forward by the foreigners rather than by our own delegates.

tion. Now, it is to be hoped, with Sir Julian Pauncefote's imprimatur attached to the minutes, that the Opposition will adopt a more patriotic policy and accept the views of the Canadian delegates hereafter with less reservation than they have done in this particular case. They, however, confirmed the statement already made, that there is no prospect of Canada securing a reciprocity treaty with the United States unless at the sacrifice of her independence. Our neighbors insist that we should adopt their tariff and discriminate against Great Britain and the rest of the world—two stipulations which the Liberal Conservatives of Canada are keenly opposed to.

Sir John Thompson's recognition of the action of the Opposition in facilitating his departure for Paris was an instance of the courtesies which prevail amongst politicians. Undoubtedly Mr. Laurier has acted generously in expediting the work of the session and enabling Sir John to get away. It is stated that an understanding has been reached for prorogation to take place before Easter, so that it is not at all unlikely that the guns from Nepean Point will boom out on Thursday, March 30. If the session closes as early as this, it will be the shortest session since 1872.

The British Columbia members have been greatly exercised during the past couple of days at the latest order in reference to the closing of Behring Sea. Ere this the Imperial authorities ought to know the time of the year when the sealers usually leave for their hunting grounds, and an intimation at this late date to warn the sealers to keep out of Behring Sea is most awkward. Col. Prior and Mr. Earle have represented to the Government the impossibility of properly carrying out the requests of the Imperial authorities, and a notification to this effect was, at the instigation of Col. Prior, sent to England to day.

The attack of Mr. Moylan, Dominion Inspector of Prisons, upon the class of child immigration which is being sent out from the Harrold and other homes in England, and which he alleges goes largely to swell the ranks of the criminals in our penitentiaries, is not to be allowed to drop quietly. Many of the philanthropic societies in Great Britain engaged in promoting this class of immigration are urging the Government to cause an inquiry to be made. Meanwhile, Mr. Moylan is fortifying himself with such evidence as he can secure. He has obtained from the wardens of the different penitentiaries in which support his statements, but these letters are of a very general character and will hardly be accepted as proof positive of Mr. Moylan's allegations. On the other hand, Warden Massie, who has charge of the Central Prison at Toronto, went carefully into an inquiry as to the origin of the prisoners in that institution and out of 357 persons in the Central Prison on a given Sunday on February, it appears that four only were from the Harrold Homes and two from Miss McPherson's home. A very few had been assisted to this country by other charitable individuals or agencies. There were in all three from Ireland, three from Scotland and nine from England who had been so assisted, but how many of these had been brought out as children or had had previous training in the institution for that purpose does not appear. Warden Massie states that the record of Miss McPherson's boys sent to Canada shows that 95 per cent. have done well after coming to this country, and of Quarrier's, sent from Glasgow, 97 per cent. He further estimates that of the 20,000 or more children brought to Canada from the streets of English cities during the last twenty years probably 95 per cent. have done well. It is questionable whether the same can be said of a larger percentage of all the children born and brought up in Canada. It will be seen that Warden Massie's statements are in direct contradiction to those of Inspector Moylan, and I am inclined to think that the Dominion official will find hard work in convincing English people that he had good grounds for the sweeping statements which he made in his annual report.

Agents That Destroy Body and Soul!

TOO OFTEN USED BY PHYSICIANS!

Paine's Celery Compound Has Saved Thousands of Sufferers From the Evil Effects of Narcotics!

The use of narcotics has made terrible headway in our midst; the victims of these body-and-soul-destroying drugs, are to-day found in all classes of society. Morphine hounds the list of the narcotics now in use; then we have opium, chloral, bromide of sodium, hydrate of amyl, urethane, sulfonal, hypon and a long list of other new-born destructive agents. These narcotics, in the majority of cases are first used by nervous, sleepless, neuralgic and rheumatic people to procure rest and freedom from pain. Oh, the folly and madness of such a course that leads to destruction and death! An eminent medical professor acknowledges that physicians give too much encouragement to the use of narcotics. This noted scientist says: "Many physicians lend their hand too willingly, and are ready with the injecting needle to check a pain that could easily be borne, not reflecting that it is immoral to encourage a dangerous practice, that of planting the morphine habit, a terrible poison that leads to physical and spiritual debility and to death."

Within the past few years Paine's Celery Compound has saved the lives of thousands of men and women. This grand disease-destroyer has saved from the opium, morphine and chloral habit a host of valuable lives. The nervous, debilitated, neuralgic and rheumatic find all their pains and woes removed by a pure and life-giving agent. No agent known to science has conferred such great benefits on the human race as Paine's Celery Compound. From day to day the work of this wonderful preparation commands admiration and respect; it is elevating and far-reaching in its mighty work, and cures as surely as day follows night.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by mothers of children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly ascertained that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are in good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over a million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

H. J. YATES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written order.

mch2-lm W. A. STEELE, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that payments on lots purchased in lot 31, Kings road, Waverley Estate, and in lot 70, Edmonton road, Fernwood Estate, are to be made to Mr. Hyland, of the firm of Hyland & Hyland, office in Redfern's building, Government street.

W. H. ELLIS, mch3

MAGNIFICENT HOME (late Samaritan), 11

Rae street. Applications to be made at the Home or to Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Cashboro Bay road.

RAGS WANTED.

Three cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags at this office.

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John Jameson & Son Ltd.

*One, Two or Three Stars,

Which consumers are kindly requested to ask for.

Drink this JOHN JAMESON & SON'S "OWN CASED" WHISKEY: It is the finest that can be produced, and realizes the highest price on the Irish Whiskey Market.

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And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

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"STORM."

WINNER OF STALLION RACES AT VICTORIA AND SAANICH, 1892.

This celebrated stallion will make the season of 1893 (1st March to 30th June) in Victoria at the Driving Park, Cadboro Bay Road, and in Saanich at Henry Simpson's. STORM is a handsome seal brown in color, weighs 1250 lbs., and stands 16 hands 2 inches in height. He is remarkably intelligent, exceedingly level-headed and game, kind in disposition and thoroughly broken. TERMS—\$30 for the season, payable at time of first service (usual return privileges). For tabulated pedigree, purses, pasturage, dates and all other particulars consult large cards or address

D. McCALLUM, Care P.O. Box 264. N.B.—Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the owner of STORM will not be responsible for any which may occur. mch-lm

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To create an interest in the breeding of high class poultry, I will award a special prize of \$50.00 cash to the person raising the heaviest Plymouth Rock chicken hatched from eggs purchased of me.

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SKIN DISEASES, of every description, Chills, Scorbatic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

Dr. ROBERTS' ALTERNATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scorbatic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effective in the cure of that form of SKIN DISEASE, skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20

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The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1893.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

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All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer. All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matters of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

A WEAK OPPOSITION.

The opposition to the erection of the Provincial Buildings has been, so far, exceedingly weak. It is not denied that the present buildings do not afford sufficient accommodation for the business to be done in them, and it is not denied that additions must, in some shape, be made to them immediately. No opponent of the Government's policy has ventured to affirm that the buildings now used for departmental purposes are safe, and that the documents and books in them are not in hourly danger of being destroyed. In short, there has been hardly an attempt to deny that new buildings are required at once.

The opponents of the erection of the new buildings do not even try to show that adding to and patching up the old buildings will not be more expensive than building new ones with as little delay as possible. This is, in fact, too apparent to be denied. What the obstructives say in effect, is "the old buildings will do well enough for an indefinite length of time longer." This assertion—for it is not an argument—that old buildings, which have outlived their usefulness, "will do well enough," has been the pretext for obstruction and delay by the old-fogy class from time immemorial. With them the present is never the time to make an improvement or to begin a reform. If they had their way buildings and institutions would be used until they fell to pieces through sheer decay. In the present instance it is not altogether old-fogyism that causes some of the opponents of the new buildings to raise their voices against their erection now, and in this city. The old jealousy of Victoria is not dead in their breasts; they try to hide it, and they loudly deny its existence, but it makes itself apparent in spite of their denials and protestations. If the truth were known the principal cause of their opposition is that the buildings are to be erected in Victoria. They hate Victoria with a bitter hatred, and it is because they believe that, if these buildings are allowed to be erected, Victoria will be the permanent Capital of British Columbia, that they oppose so strongly the measure that ensures their construction. And we are sorry to see that there are some in Victoria of whom better things might be expected, who have, up to the present writing, been playing into their hands. It will be observed, that the Opposition organ has been strangely silent on this subject. It has, from prudential reasons, no doubt, refrained from openly opposing the new Parliament Buildings bill, but it has not said one syllable in its favor. We expected to see it leave its perch on the fence some time ago, but it evidently intends to balance itself on the top pole until it is driven off by some indignant Victorian. Well, the bill will pass in spite of opposition, open or concealed. This, however, is a digression. The Opposition evidently rest their case on the cost of the buildings, and the alleged inability of the Province to meet the expense. Now, what are the buildings really going to

cost the Province? At the most from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year for a few years. From this must be taken what it would cost to add to the present buildings and to keep them habitable if new ones are not built. The sum it will take to do this will be quite considerable, and in the end the Province will have nothing to show for its expenditure except some tumble-down shanties which have long been a disgrace to the Province. If the Parliament buildings are erected now, all that the people will have to pay will be a moderate sum annually, which will be getting proportionately less and less as time advances, and at the end of, say fifty years, the Province, after having had the use of them for forty-five years or so, will have the buildings to the good fit to last another half century longer. It must not be forgotten that it is not intended that the present generation of taxpayers will be called upon to pay for the buildings. The payments will extend over a period of years, so that the burden at any one time will be so light that it can easily be borne. When British Columbia has say, five times her present population, what will the payment of the debt amount to? A mere trifle. And if this Province progresses during the next twenty years as she has done during the last ten, its inhabitants will number considerably more than half a million. The Government of a province, growing as British Columbia is growing, and with such prospects as she has, would be foolish when they are required to erect public buildings not to have them in some degree commensurate with her future importance.

A VALUABLE REPORT.

We have received from Mr. Geoffrey Drage, Secretary of the Royal Commission on Labor, Volume I of Foreign Reports. In this volume is to be found the history of Labor in the United States. Information is given in it of all the subjects in which students of the Labor question are interested—general relations between employers and employed, causes of strikes and lock-outs, development, organization and conduct of strikes and lock-outs, cost and general result of strikes and lock-outs, prevention of strikes and lock-outs and many other subjects connected with the industries of the Great Republic. There is also much valuable information in it respecting the experiments in co-operation and profit-sharing that have been tried in the United States, and also what the friends of labor in that country have to say about foreign labor, convict labor, municipal employment, the eight hours' movement and kindred subjects. The information contained in the book is derived from the very best sources, and is given without the slightest shade of partisan coloring. It is given, too, in a shape most convenient to the inquirer. There is a copious index which greatly increases the value of the Report as a book of reference. The Report contains a history of the establishment of Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation in the United States and the effects they have produced, which has a peculiar interest for the public men and the friends of labor in this Province in which such tribunals have been just established. We find from the Report that there was an instance of arbitration on this continent as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, when a copper administration board was established in the mines of Samsbury, now called East Granby in Connecticut. The next recorded attempts at peaceful settlements of industrial disputes were those made by the Sons of Vulcan between 1865 and 1876 to establish a sliding scale of wages. A board of conciliation was established in Massachusetts in 1870 by the Knights of St. Crispin. In 1874 some miners in Ohio tried to set up a board of arbitration, and in 1879 a firm of cigar manufacturers in New York established a board of conciliation among their employees. These were all voluntary tribunals, with which the government had nothing whatever to do. In 1883 the Wallace Act, permitting boards of arbitration to be established, was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Since then Arbitration Acts have been passed in various states. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who is an authority on labor questions in the United States, is of the opinion "that all boards of arbitration shall be voluntary and that to constitute state boards is to return to the old system of regulating prices and wages by law." State boards may, he thinks, be established as a convenience to parties who desire to appeal to them, but the appeal should be at the discretion of either of the parties. In 1888 Congress passed an Act "for the creation of Boards of Arbitration or commission for settling or arbitrating differences between railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property or passengers and their employees." This Act may have been a very good one, but it has not been able to prevent disagreements between railway companies and their employees, which have been productive of serious inconvenience to the public and great loss both to the men and their employers.

The extent of the evils with which

these boards of conciliation and arbitration had to deal may be in some degree understood when it is known that the total loss in wages to all employees engaged in strikes and lock-outs between 1881 and 1886 amounted, as far as could be computed, to \$59,072,440, and the total loss to employers throughout the States during the same years was \$34,163,814.

BLOUNT'S MISSION.

President Cleveland, in order that he may get a true and unbiased account of things as they are and have been recently in Hawaii, has sent ex-Congressman Blount to Honolulu. That gentleman is, it is said, peculiarly well qualified to perform the duties of such a mission faithfully. He has been Chairman of Foreign Relations and, presumably, knows how a Consul-General should conduct himself towards the Head of the Executive of the country to which he is accredited. He is not eager to annex the Hawaiian Islands and he is, besides, an honest man and a sound republican who knows what is due to a free people. It is not likely that the schemers and adventurers of Hawaii will be able to draw the wool over his eyes or cause him to see acts and circumstances different from what they really are. It is evident that Mr. Cleveland distrusts the accounts that he had received of what had been done in Honolulu from interested parties. He must have seen that in the hasty attempt to transfer the Islands to the United States without consulting their inhabitants, there must have been some crookedness somewhere, and he had no idea of playing into the hands of a gang of adventurers. Mr. Blount will in all probability give him the information he needs, and there can be no doubt that when he is once possessed of the facts and circumstances connected with the revolution he will do what is fair and honest and what is becoming the dignity of the head of a great nation. The Hawaiians who know him must consider themselves safe in his hands.

We notice that some of the American newspapers are indignant at Mr. Cleveland's hesitation. He, in their opinion, has, through over-scrupulousness, allowed a valuable prize to slip out of his hands. But the world's judgment of him will be very different from that of a few jingo journalists.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

The last motive power heard of is ammonia. Cars can be run, it is said, by it without either wires or poles. The cars propelled by it go at a good rate of speed and are under perfect control. The experiment of using ammonia as a motive power was tried in New York on St. Patrick's day with perfect success. Unholydous ammonia at a temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit is the material used. It gives a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch, which is equal to twenty-seven horse power. A tank containing 210 gallons of the ammonia gas is in the car. This quantity will carry a car over seventy miles of level ground. The material must be comparatively cheap, for it is contended that cars can be run by ammonia at one-quarter the expense that is required to run the trolley system. This cheapness, without the nuisance of wires and poles, cannot fail to make this motive power popular. Nothing is said of the comparative safety of the two systems. But if this new motive power is safe, and is in other respects all that is claimed for it, it cannot fail to supersede the trolley for street cars.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Times is great on small matters and on dead issues. It can waste columns on a ridiculous report of a meeting that took place two months ago, and can expatiate at large on a school case that was inquired into and settled more than a year ago, but it has not a line of editorial space to devote to a matter so important to this City and the Province in general as the erection of the proposed Parliament Buildings. Our contemporary's sense of proportion seems to have undergone a very peculiar change. Matters that are distant and trifling appear to it of greater consequence than those which are near and most important.

If you are tired and never hungry, Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you feel strong and well and give you a hearty appetite.
If you have cold take Cubbs' Cough Cure—save yourself from La Grippe. Sold in all parts of the world by the following respectable druggists: Geo. Morison, Thomas Shotbolt, Dean & Cryderman.

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MEETINGS.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M. B. C. R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p. m. Soljourning brethren cordially invited.
Jas24-1f C. DUBOIS MASON.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Cariboo, No. 743, meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in St. George's Hall, cor. Government and Bastion streets. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Douglas, C. R., A. L. Campbell, R. S. oe15

L. O. L. NO. 1010—Meets first and third Friday each month, in Sons of St. George's Hall, cor. Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
JOHN WALLACE, Sec.
ap12"SONS OF ERIN" MEET SECOND WEDNESDAY in each month at 8 p. m. in Pioneer Hall, Broad street. Richard Ackland, Honorary Secretary
ja12

THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS

OF THE
B. C. Pharmaceutical AssociationWILL BE HELD
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH AND 6TH.Applications for examination must be in before March 22nd. For further particulars apply to M. G. BLANCHARD, Registrar.
mcl4 6c Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE.

The British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the subscribers of the stock of the said Company will be held at the Company's Office, 45 Port Street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 24th day of March next, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company.
By order of the Provisional Directors,
F. B. PEMBERTON, Secretary.
Dated Victoria, 18th Feb., 1893. f-21-1m

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

EXTENDED CATALOGUE OF PORTABLE BOATS AND PNEUMATIC DECOYS.

Send for our Catalogue of Portable Boats and Pneumatic Decoys. Our Boats are unequalled for Fishing and shooting. Two dozen of our Decoys can be carried in hunting coat pockets.
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21 Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C.

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KOOTENAY - INVESTMENTS.

E. C. CARPENTER begs to inform intending purchasers that he will be in Kootenay after March 5th.

Information given on Mines, Claims, and Real Estate in Nelson, Alinworth and Slokan (Slokan especially).

Correspondence solicited. Confidential enquiries answered promptly. Address—P. O. Nelson, Kootenay, B. C. f-28-1f

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Accountant and General Agent

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Chimney Sweeping and Carpet Beating

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au21MANCHESTER HOUSE.
SPRING OPENING
MILLINERY AND MANTLES—OF—
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 21st, 22nd, 23rd.

Miss Wadsworth having just returned from the Eastern Markets, where she has selected the Latest Novelties in Millinery, consisting of

French, English and American Pattern Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Ornaments, Etc.

Our Mantle Department is complete in all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Mantles for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Ladies' Fine Cloth Jackets (Watteau Back, Full Sleeves), Ladies' Silk and Lace Mantles, Children's Jackets and Reifers. Choice selection.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BLOUSES

A Choice Selection of 100 Different Styles to choose from in Silk, Delaine, Cashmere, Muslin and Print.

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NICE LINE OF BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS IN WHITE AND COLORS.

Having made extensive alterations to our establishment, making it more commodious, and having better light to display goods, we will be better able to serve our customers.

The Mantle Department, formerly on the second floor, is now on the first floor. The Millinery Department, on the second floor, has been fitted up with all the modern improvements, making it a light, commodious and elegant show-room.

Having secured the services of Miss McDiarmid, of Toronto, an efficient artist, to assist Miss Wadsworth, we feel confident of being able to please all who favor us with their patronage.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, 88 YATES STREET.

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This School will re-open in the School Room, Church Hill, on

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At 2.30 a.m.

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The College will re-open on January 16th, 1893.

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Pianoforte Tuner, from J. and J. Hopkinson, the well-known manufacturer of pianoforte, London, England; 12 years' experience. Particulars as to my ability may be had from the above firm. 34 years with Goodwin & Co., Victoria.

Orders left at Hibben's Bookstore and 1411 Wail's Music Store. ja10

DANCING.

MADAM EDWARD'S MOORE, from London and Paris, with first class testin onials, is forming classes for the newest dances. A full class Monday and Thursday, at 8.30 p.m.; step and fancy dancing, Wednesday, at 3; children's class, Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.; private lessons given. Classes at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street. Private address, Roccaella. Home Tuesday afternoon. mcl9-1w

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Teaches German (acquired in Germany). Terms 50 cents a lesson. 65 Fourth street, Work Estate. mcl-1mo

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Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 10 Princess Ave., also at Jamieson's Bookstore, next Post Office. P. O. Box 422. mcl3-1f

THE CITY.

City Council.

The City Council held an executive session behind closed doors yesterday. "No reporters need apply" was the banner on the outer wall.

Of Interest to Anglers.

A meeting of the holders of Port Angeles property in this city will be held to-night at 8 o'clock, in the vacant store adjoining the office of Henry Croft in the "Colonist" block.

Case Adjourned.

The matter of the charter of the steamer Coquitlam was to have come up for examination before the registrar yesterday, but owing to the absence of one of the parties interested the case was adjourned *sine die*.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A grand temperance mass meeting will be held in the Temperance hall, Pandora avenue, to-morrow evening, by the ladies of the W.C.T.U. No admission fee will be asked, and there will be good music and interesting addresses.

City Police Court.

The cases of Ah Jing and Ah Sam, charged with assaulting one Ah Dong, came up on remand from the 20th in the Police court yesterday. Both cases were dismissed. Three common drunks were tried, found guilty, and discharged with a warning.

Will Attend the Funeral.

The entire police force will muster at the City Hall at 1:30 this afternoon, in full uniform, to attend the funeral of the late Charles P. Bloomfield, their ex-chief. The pall-bearers have been selected from the old squad—Sergeants Walker, Hawton and Levin, and Officers Abel, Mitten and Carter.

The Strike That Is No Strike.

A correspondent who signs himself "Labor Union," writes in regard to the strike of the City Hall clock, as follows: "If all the hands are working full time, how can there be a strike? I have heard several dial-ate upon the trouble in the works, but as far as I can see everything is running like clock-work. Of course this is my own opinion."

A Lecture on Gunnery.

The lecture on "Naval Gunnery" to be given by Capt. May of H. M. S. Hyacinth, in the Centennial Methodist church, to-morrow evening, promises to be very interesting and there will, no doubt, be a large attendance. There will be no admission fee charged, but a collection in aid of the Epworth League will be taken up during the evening.

A Little Runaway.

On the arrival of the Islander from Vancouver last evening, Police Officer Abel took charge of one of the passengers, a pretty little Vancouver girl of about sixteen years, of whom the Victoria police had been informed by telegraph. Her only offence was running away from home, and when she was sent back on the steamer this morning she tearfully promised that she would never be so foolish again.

The Crucifixion.

The choir of Christ Church Cathedral, who for some time past have had under rehearsal the sacred oratorio "Crucifixion," will present this grand work of Sir John Stainer for the first time in Victoria at the Cathedral on Friday evening. This "mediation on the sacred passion of the Redeemer," includes a number of magnificent solos and choruses, interspersed with hymns to be sung by both choir and congregation, and lovers of sacred music anticipate a rare treat in its production.

Battery Drill.

No. 2 Battery had a good turn-out again last evening for the weekly drill in preparation for the Good Friday outing. Sergeant Major Mulcahy, of "C" Battery, R. C. A., put them through the skirmishing drill. The field day operations will be carried on in the vicinity of Mount Tolmie. No. 4 Battery will go out first and take up a position to be defended against attack by No. 2. The officers and members of both batteries are taking a lively interest in the affair, and good practice, with no little incidental fun, is looked for.

The Story of a Novel.

Mr. Howell's latest novel, "The Coast of Bohemia," now running through the pages of the Ladies' Home Journal, was written in four different States. Mr. Howells began the novel at his father's home in Ohio last May; continued it in Boston in June; took it to the mountains of New Hampshire during the summer and worked at it; brought it to New York and wrote a number of chapters there in October; took it back again to Ohio in November, and finally finished it in New York last December. And yet, despite all these changes of places of writing, the novel turns out really to be the brightest piece of work that Howells has done for a long time.

The Marine Hospital.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, contains the following:

In the Province of British Columbia the sum of \$3,596.57 was expended for sick and disabled seamen, while the receipts from collections of sick mariners' dues amounted to \$6,450.74.

"The Marine hospital at Victoria has in attendance a medical superintendent with a salary of \$300 per annum, and a keeper, whose salary is \$500 per annum and who is also allowed a rate of \$5 per week for board and attendance of each seaman. The keeper procures fuel, lights, bedding, etc., at his own expense. The number of seamen admitted to the hospital for the past year was 152; the total number of days during which they received treatment was 2,318, and the sum expended was \$2,655.57."

To-morrow's Grand Concert.

The sale of seats for to-morrow's grand concert at the Victoria, in which Miss Zippora Monteith is to appear for the first time in this city, has advanced famously, and a crowded house is confidently anticipated. Upon the programme, which will be published in full to-morrow, appear the names of such general favorites as Miss Marguerite Saxton, Mr. F. Victor Austin, Miss Dawson, Mr. Fane Sewell and Mr. Percy Fischer—in addition to the star of the evening, Miss Monteith, of whom a great English paper has said the following:—"The new-comer was Miss Zippora Monteith, an American soprano, who made a most favorable impression. She is gifted with a voice of great flexibility and range, and sang with much force. Her 'Rejoice Greatly,' which was given with vivacity and spirit, evoked hearty applause, and 'Come unto me' was equally pleasing; but her ability was most marked in 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' This familiar solo was grandly and even passionately sung, and the enthusiastic plaudits at the close were well deserved. Monteith twice bowed her acknowledgments, and owing to the lateness of the hour the conductor (Mr.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

McLeod, of Nanaimo, Looked Upon as the Coming World's Champion—The Lacrosse Grounds.

Racing on Kootenay Lake—Vancouver Footballers at Nanaimo Next Saturday.

To-day at Beacon Hill Mr. J. M. Maurice's eleven will meet Corrigan College in a game of Association, play to begin at 4:15. The last two games have ended in a draw, and this afternoon both elevens will do their best to win. The College team will be: Goal, F. Prevost; A. Field and A. Goward, backs; H. Erb, J. Rithet and G. Wilson, half backs; A. N. Other, R. Wilson, C. Cartwright, H. Lawson and A. Kitto, forwards.

VANCOUVER AND NANAIMO.

Vancouver's Rugby team will play the Nanaimo team next Saturday. The Lacrosse minstrels will accompany the team and give an entertainment in Nanaimo the same evening.

THE OAR.

TO RACE ON KOOTENAY LAKE.

J. W. Haskins, of Revelstoke, has made a race with Albert Hamen, who is said to have come originally from one of the New England States. The details of the race have not been quite finally decided yet, but it will probably be rowed on Kootenay lake, and will be for a trophy and \$200 or \$250 a side. The course will be three miles, one-and-a-half and return. Mr. Haskins has been down here for the last fortnight training for the event, and is now in good condition. Jordan and Bob Johnson have been training him, and he will use Johnson's boat, which he took up with him yesterday. The race will probably take place in about a fortnight.

THE TURF.

VANCOUVER PREPARING FOR RACES.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting of the British Columbia Jockey Club was held in the Vancouver City Hall. Mr. Wm. Cargill, the secretary, reported that the repairs to the grand stand had been almost finished, and that in another week or so the track would be completely drained. The next meeting will be held in May, after that in Victoria, and before the meetings in Washington and Oregon. A successful year is anticipated, as a number of inquiries have been received. Several new members were proposed, and will be elected at a meeting to be held next Saturday. The annual meeting of the club will be held in April.

THE RIFLE.

RIVALRY AMONG THE ISLANDS.

The Plumper Pass rifle association had a successful gathering of members on Saturday last to compete for a piece of plate given by Mr. Robson. Mayne Island made very poor shooting. J. T. Bodine, of Saturna Island, carried off the prize, closely followed by E. Winstanley, of Galiano. The next meeting will take place on Saturday, April 8.

WRESTLING.

ON HIS WAY HOME.

D. S. McLeod, "the strong man from Nanaimo," has reached California on his way home from Australia with a pocketful of money. As Dan Stewart wrestled seventeen matches in the Antipodes, winning sixteen and drawing one. He is now regarded as the most likely man in the world to wrest the championship from Evan Lewis, "the strangerer," whom it is expected he will meet in Chicago during the World's Fair.

LACROSSE.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC.

Extensive improvements are being made to the Victoria Lacrosse Club's grounds, Caledonia Park, where the new club house is now all but completed. A gate has been hung at the further end of the field, and during this season spectators can step directly from the tram cars to the ticket window or enter by the old gate, whichever is more convenient.

TUG-OF-WAR.

THE CASH IS UP.

The Victoria Truck and Dray tug-of-war team have deposited with the COLONIST \$100 to make a match with the men of the Fire Department, whom they hope to hear from at an early date.

BILLIARDS.

HOTEL VICTORIA TOURNEY.

The second billiard tournament at the Hotel Victoria commenced last evening, the players being Mr. Pool and Mr. Hilton. At the conclusion of the game the score stood 315 to 258 in favor of Mr. Pool, whose average breaks were 20, 24 and 30, whilst those of his opponent were 16, 20 and 24. The games for this evening are as follows: 8 p.m.—Mr. C. Steinfield, owes 75, v. Mr. P. T. Patton, owes 10. 10 p.m.—Mr. A. S. Potts, scratch, v. Mr. C. W. Rhodes, owes 75.

THE WIZARD'S WRIST BROKEN.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Jake Schaefer's match with Geo. Slosson has probably fallen through, by reason of a serious accident which befell the "Wizard" early this morning, by which the bones of his right wrist were fractured. Schaefer was returning with his wife from the home of a friend when he slipped on the icy pavement and in putting out his hands to save the fall, received the entire weight of his body on the right wrist. Two of the smaller bones snapped like pipestems, and it is the opinion of the doctor who attended him that the injury is a permanent one, in which event the "Wizard" will be compelled to retire for ever from the field of billiards. Should the injury, however, be only temporary it will be months before he recovers the use of his hand, and the delicate touch when nursing the ivories which has made Jake famous the world over will be for ever destroyed. At any rate the match is off indefinitely, and while Slosson, according to the articles of agreement, has a right to claim Schaefer's forfeit, it is hardly probable that he will do so, as Schaefer's failure to appear at the appointed time will be due to no fault of his own, and "Gentleman George" will doubtless release his old foe unconditionally.

HERE AND THERE.

The Wanderers' cycling club met last night and adjourned for one week, next transacting any business. The club run next Saturday will be out to Mount Tolmie.

THE POWER OF NATURE.

FOR every ill nature has a cure. In the healing virtues of the Norway Pine lies the cure for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, bronchitis, haemorrhage, etc. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other peoniar remedies. Price 25c.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

MILLINERY OPENING

TO-DAY

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

The Finest Display of Useful Millinery at Moderate Prices we Have Yet Made.

D. SPENCER, GOVERNMENT STREET

mch21

SPRING MILLINERY.

The Leading Houses Open Up Their Lines of New and Attractive Goods.

Shades, Shapes and Colors—A Brilliant Season in Bonnets—What to Wear.

Yesterday was a gala day with the ladies of Victoria. It was not that the air was soft and balmy, reminding one of the lines of Lowell:

Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And o'er it softly her warm ear lays.

It was not that any special anniversary was to be celebrated in some appropriate manner, but the leading drygoods houses of the city in solemn convocation had decided to place on exhibition for the first time, their lines of spring millinery and kindred things of beauty.

All day long the show rooms were crowded with a throng eager to see and try on "the ver latest, and the business done was generally very satisfactory. A tour through the leading exhibitors developed the fact that:

In colors green, heliotropes, magentas and mauves, will be most extensively used. The greens range in all shades from the darkest, but bright and light green will predominate. In heliotropes several very attractive shades are shown, one or two of which are quite new. Magenta is shown in three shades—light, medium and almost dark. The mauves are not numerous, but one light shade, is specially pleasing.

SHAPES will show also a wide range, large hats and several varieties of crinkled hats will be in demand as being very fashionable. Bonnets are shown varying from the tiny flower shapes and lace and feather theatre styles up to the Mary Stewart and butterfly shapes which are very becoming to most ladies if judiciously trimmed.

TRIMMINGS are chiefly wide ribbons, and an odd but pretty substitute, colored straw ribbons which are as wide and are used in exactly the same manner as those of silken texture. Irish point lace is extensively used with very good effect, and Chantilly lace is also shown but chiefly in combinations.

The range of colors, shapes and styles will be wider, so say the experts, this year than has been known for years. It will, indeed, be one who is hard to please who fails to find something to suit with the present unusual opportunities for selection.

At the opening yesterday there was shown a fine line of large and crinkled hats in a great variety of trimmings in the popular shades. Beside the regular butterfly and Mary Stewart bonnets there was shown a new shape called the Emilia which bids fair to become very popular. A line of colored straw ribbons, trimmings were much admired, and the beautiful combination trimmed hats brought out exclamations of delight from the many ladies who thronged the parlors all day.

THE WHITE HOUSE. This establishment scored the most successful openings in its history. The show rooms were decorated and arranged for this occasion by a skilled window dresser just from the East. A number of the patterns shown are direct from the show rooms of J. Chauvin and Mm. Pouyenne, Paris, and the remainder were selected by Miss Nisbet in Chicago, New York, Toronto and Montreal. The result was a display of the leading lines from the most prominent millinery centres of the world. The shapes and trimmings are very attractive.

MANCHESTER HOUSE. This house is showing green and mauves in all the latest shades; large hats, and high trimmed and square front bonnets. The styles are mostly American and are of the newest, having been purchased late in the season. Some handsome creations in Irish point and flowers are sure to delight the feminine heart, while a number of specially attractive combinations of colored straw and clover blossoms are certain to please. They are also showing a very wide range of trimmings and untrimmed shapes.

STANLEY HOUSE. Mr. W. S. Hampson reports the most brilliant London season for some years. The people are seeking relief from the continued mourning caused by an unusual number of deaths from la grippe, followed by the death of the Duke of Clarence. He secured the cream of the latest shades, shapes, and designs from London, Paris, New York, Montreal and San Francisco, and as a result the opening yesterday was one which did credit to the taste and experience of the proprietor. The range covered was so wide as to almost render description impossible.

MUCH OBLIGED.

"The following figures show the difference between the actual results realized on a fifteen-year Tontine Policy issued by the New York Life, and estimates made at the time the policy was issued:

Policy 111,710, issued to C. H. L. at age 11, \$10,000 annual payment, \$221.70.	Estimate.	Actual Result.
1. Cash value....	\$7,241	Cash value.....\$4,769
2. Cash surplus....	4,725	Cash surplus.....2,148
3. Paid up value, 15,000		Paid up value.... 8,830

Further remarks are unnecessary. The above interesting announcement was distributed wholesale a day or two ago in the form of an anonymous circular, thereby affording the New York Life a free advertisement, of which its Victoria agents are duly appreciative.

As the circular in question probably emanated from a rival Company it may fairly be assumed that the figures given as actual results are in no way overestimated. On this assumption it will be seen that a man aged forty-one insured on the ordinary life (not the endowment) plan, with fifteen years Tontine, for \$10,000.00, at an annual premium of \$324.70.

He therefore paid during fifteen years \$4,870.50. He was offered on the expiration of fifteen years, in cash..... 4,700.00

His outlay being, consequently..... \$ 110.50 which represents the cost of his insurance during fifteen years.

In other words his \$10,000.00 policy cost him \$7.36 per annum, or SIX BITS PER \$1,000.00 PER YEAR, which may go on record as an instance of remarkably cheap insurance.

The above is a forcible example of the effect of the Tontine system on the reduction of the cost of life insurance.

As to whether the estimates published above were ever given, is a question which admits of argument.

As to whether the actual results published above were ever realized, is a question which admits of none.

FURTHER REMARKS ARE UNNECESSARY.

For further particulars concerning the New Accumulation Policy issued by the New York Life, apply to

A. H. SCAIFE, Manager for B. C. Wilson Block, Yates street.

A special line of tapestry carpets 13 yds wide in three qualities are a new feature at Weiler Bros.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & Co.
16 AND 18 DEBROLES ST.
TRADE MARK FOR
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
FINEST QUALITY
ELECTROPLATED WARE
WM. ROGERS' KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS, ETC. A. L. WHIMBEY, MANUFACTURER

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PORTLAND ROLLER FLOUR
WHITEST, SWEETEST AND BEST.
Manufactured by Portland Flouring Mills Company.
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GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1873.
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VICTORIA, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST.
DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED DIRECT ON OVER 10,000 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, EUROPE, MEXICO AND CHINA.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT EVERY POINT.
GOLD DUST PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.
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ap25-177

USUAL AUCTION MARKET

POSTPONED FOR ONE WEEK
(To Wednesday, March 29th.)

Entries May Now Be Made.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.

Market Auctioneers, have on hand for private sale

500 Sacks Potatoes,
500 Bales of Straw,
500 Bales of Hay,
2000 Sacks Oats, all prices,
200 Sacks Wheat,
600 Sacks of Chop Feed,
And a general line of produce.

TERMS CASH.
H. CUTHBERT & CO.
Warehouse right hand side of Market Entrance, mch21

AUCTION SALE

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Thursday, March 23d, 1893

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

—AT THE—
AUCTION ROOMS OF CHAS. DIMPSTER & CO.

—IN THE—
CITY OF NANAIMO

all that property known as

THE B.C. TANNERY

—AND BEING—
Lot 1, Block 49, and the Westerly 40 feet of Lot 2, Block 50, in the City of Nanaimo,

Together with the buildings thereon and the

Boot and Shoe and Tanning Plants.

The conditions of sale will be made known at time of sale.

YARWOOD & YOUNG,
Vendors' Solicitors, Nanaimo.
March 18th, 1893. mch21

AUCTION - SALE.

W. R. CLARKE,
AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by the Collector of Customs, A. R. Milne, Esq., to sell by public auction at the salerooms,

NO. 40 YATES STREET,
—ON—
Wednesday, the 28th Instant,

At 12 o'clock noon, the

STEAMER "MICHIGAN,"

As she will be a wreck on the west side of Vancouver Island, with everything appertaining to her

TERMS CASH

To the highest bidder. For further particulars apply to the Collector of Customs or the Auctioneer.

W. R. CLARKE,
mch9 Auctioneer.

THE AUCTION MART,
CORNER BROAD STREET AND TROUOE AVENUE

PRELIMINARY AUCTION

—OF—
Valuable Household Furniture

ON AN EARLY DATE.

FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVT.

Furnished Houses are Bought Out for from \$100 to \$2,000 for cash.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 50 years in thousands of cases. Cures all diseases caused by abuse, indigestion or over-exertion. SIX PILLS GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package \$1. Six \$5. by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria, B. C. jly17-d&w-cod

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. G. R. White.

PETITIONS.

MR. KITCHEN presented a petition from property owners in Pitt Meadows re Diking Act.

REPORTS.

MR. KELLIE from the select committee appointed to inquire into the Carpenter Creek land claims, reported on the claims of Angus McGillivray, A. S. Farwell and J. Fletcher. The committee found that A. McGillivray had more nearly complied with the Land Act than the others.

HON. MR. VERNON said there were other claims to be inquired into. He asked if this was an interim report?

MR. KELLIE—Yes. The report was received and ordered printed, with the evidence.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

MR. GRANT resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of the new parliament buildings bill. Referring to what he had said yesterday, he had shown that it was desirable and necessary that new Government buildings should be erected for the accommodation of the increasing business of the country. If the proposed new buildings were not put up at once it would be necessary, in course of the next few years, to expend considerable sums for unsatisfactory additions. Money could now be borrowed at 4½ per cent. for interest and sinking fund, which would be \$27,000 per annum on the amount asked for, and it would take this sum or more each year to patch up the present structures, so that it would be seen what a poor investment it would be to try to postpone the providing of a substantial building. Referring to what had been said by the hon. member for Yale (Mr. Semlin), as to the State of Washington—the comparison was not a happy one, inasmuch as the people in that State taxed themselves to an extent which people in British Columbia would not stand. He laid down the proposition that there was no time when the Province or the municipality should so stretch a point to spend money in carrying out necessary public works as when times were tight. Continuing, he claimed that the tax for the repayment of the loan would not fall nearly as heavily on the working men and mechanics as on the moneyed men, while the working men would derive a good share of the profit. He had received a copy of the resolution upon the subject, of the Citizens' association, and was glad that organization had seen fit to take the matter up, but would say that he had made up his mind as soon as the project was mooted to vote in the way he proposed. (Applause.)

MR. KIRKPATRICK claimed that the only argument used by the Government supporters of the bill was that it was necessary to have a fireproof building for the deposit of papers, documents, etc. Why not get a fireproof safe or vault? The hon. Minister of Finance had argued that the new and handsome building would bring tourists to the Province. This argument was weak, very weak, and made him think that there was something wrong in the top of his (Mr. Turner's) head. What good were tourists anyway? They only left a few dollars in the Province and did little or nothing in its development. The hon. Chief Commissioner had presented the matter in a far more businesslike way. Did the Province need the buildings? Were they necessary to meet the public requirements? He did not think so. When he looked at the plans which had been proposed he thought there was a good deal of unnecessary ornamentation about them, as though the Province wished to have buildings to rival those at Ottawa. The \$75,000 that was voted last year should have been enough, and he did not think there was any justification for further expenditure. Of course the people of Victoria wanted the buildings. No wonder they did, but the handsome structure would not be one iota of benefit to the Province at large, nor tend to develop its resources. The hon. Chief Commissioner had wanted to know if the country could afford the new buildings. This he (Mr. Kirkpatrick) would reply no, he did not think so. The first duty of the Government should be to conserve the interests of the people, and instead of voting money towards the ornamentation of the city of Victoria, something ought to be done to protect the interests of the people. Roads were wanted to encourage settlers to come into the Province, but could not be had, yet the Government came forward to tell the people that the Province could afford to pay \$800,000 for an ornament. Was this a square proposition or a ruse? If the Government had \$800,000 to spend let them clear some land in the neighborhood of the cities and let working-men on such terms as they could go on it with the reasonable hope that they would be able to make enough to keep from starving. This was one good practical way of getting rid of the money if the Province had too much of it. The House found the Chief Commissioner harping on the same old story, and an appalling thing it would be if the public documents were burned. "Why don't they tell us something we don't know," he asked.

HON. MR. DAVIE—Pretty hard to do that. (Laughter.)

MR. KIRKPATRICK continued that the public documents could easily be stored away in fire-proof vaults. He claimed that the Government was doing all it could to stir up and intensify sectional feeling. If this bill went through it would stir up bitter feelings than had been caused since Confederation. As to the matter of the Dominion buildings, which he placed at \$1.25 per head of the population, with the present proposed expenditure, which he put at \$7. He did not think the Government was taking any risk in bringing up the bill for this Government knew what it was doing every time. (Laughter.) The policy of the Government was not reason or logic or anything else, but expediency. They were always looking ahead to see what they could do to retain the reins of power. The other day a deputation had come over from New Westminster to get a grant for a bridge

across the Fraser, but because it "was not Victoria," they could not get it.

MR. HALL said that when on an occasion of this kind hon. members of the Opposition tried to discuss matters which they did not understand, he conceived it to be the duty of the Government members to endeavor to educate them. (Laughter.) The proposition before the House was not either premature or ill-advised. The present buildings were erected in 1850. They were then out in the woods, the population of the Colony being only a few thousand, and more properly speaking, a few hundred souls. Hon. members who opposed the bill, admitted that new buildings would be needed in three or four or five years, and if so, why not go on with them now, and make proper provision? The Enterprise of the kind showed that the Government of the Province and the people had confidence in the future and in the resources of the country. He conceived it to be the duty of the Government to make provision for the requirements of the expected development. The hon. member for New Westminster City (Mr. Brown) had referred to the Province being like a locomotive which was puffing and puffing with a heavy load of debt. Why, the debt of the Province was only a little over a million dollars, less than that of the City of Victoria, and instead of the locomotive having to pull a heavy load it only had behind it a train of empty cars, a lighter load than even the hon. gentleman (Mr. Brown) himself was after having blown off all the steam and gas he had yesterday. (Laughter.) Concluding, he thought Victoria was a worthy city in which to have located permanently the Capital of the Province, and he had heard no arguments advanced to show him why he should not support the broad clear business-like policy of the Government. (Applause.)

MR. HORNE said he proposed to vote against the bill, which was premature and provided for something which was not required by the country at present. He thought that there ought to be a new Legislature and a new House of Commons, but \$50,000 added to the \$75,000 voted last year, would be ample to provide for all the needs of the next four or five years. He thought the country ought to be consulted first. The present proposal was injudicious and ill-timed. The Province had made great progress in the past few years and he gave the Government every credit for their progressive policy, which had been the advance and not the lag. He thought they should consider what they were doing. The \$800,000 could be far better spent on roads and trails and bridges. He compared the public buildings of Manitoba and Ontario with the ones proposed. Concluding, he thought that the Government would be consulting their own best interests and the best interests of the Province by submitting the proposed expenditure to the people.

DR. WATT thought the Government was doing right in taking the stand it did in proposing to put up buildings that would be adequate to the requirements and a credit to the Province. The present structure he remembered being impressed with ten years ago as a most peculiar kind of architecture, a cross between the Chinese pagoda and something else. It was not on all hands that more accommodation was needed, but the opponents of the present bill were the advocates of the patching system. They said more money should be spent on roads. In this connection he thought the Government of the day could be justly congratulated on their liberal policy in the matter of road making. He recalled the time when the Dominion buildings were erected, when the opponents of this work declared that it would sink the country in debt. The same had been said when the C.P.R. was built, but these two very large enterprises had been carried through to a successful issue, and the credit of the Dominion still ranked first-class, although there had been a large amount of money spent. He conceived that it was necessary to have the new buildings, and proposed to vote for them.

DR. MILNE continued the debate, which he said had drifted a long way down from its original scope into the questions of redistribution and the Capital. The latter question, he thought, was for all time to come settled, and should not enter into the present discussion. The matter before the House had been very fairly put yesterday by the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works when he said it was a business proposition and should be entirely divested of all the side issues which were being brought into the discussion. Referring to what had been said by the hon. Provincial Secretary, that handsome buildings would promote a feeling of pride in the hearts of the youth of the country, he could not entirely agree with the hon. Provincial Secretary in this respect, as he thought nothing of the kind was needed to make any true British Columbian a true patriot. The real question to be decided was if the buildings were necessary. He thought they were. The Lands and Works department was crowded, the Registry office was not nearly large enough for the large number of clerks, and the same could be said of the Finance department and the other departments. If the present buildings were adequate thirty-five years ago they were very inadequate now, and he hoped in thirty years more the Province would have so increased in importance and population that the buildings now proposed would then be found inadequate. He drew attention to a statement in the Vancouver World that the buildings would not be completed for eight to ten years. He hoped this was an error, as in his opinion the work should be carried on so that the buildings would be completed in three or four years.

The expenditure, which would amount to about \$27,000 a year, would not be a tax upon the people at all. It would not be felt by them. He did not intend to say much more on the subject, but would give his hearty support to the measure. (Applause.)

MR. KELLIE said he thought the question now was if the Province could afford the expenditure or not, and, taking into consideration the magnificent resources of the country, he had no difficulty in making up his mind that it could. Up in his own constituency, a mining expert had estimated that the output for the next three years from one section of the Kaslo-Slocan mining district would be over 117 millions in ore. This was for one section and in one district, and there were other districts equally rich in resources. He had not yet heard any man say that the present Government buildings were fit for requirements. It was patent that they were not. Just think what a sort of a matter it would be if these buildings were to catch fire. He had no hesitation, as he had said, in making up his mind to vote for the buildings. He had heard some say that the members of the House who were asked to vote for this expenditure were being led up to the block to be beheaded. All he could say was that if because he voted for what he knew to be in the public interest,—if because he did what he thought was right, he had had to come off—all he had to say was "let her flicker." If he was to be censured for doing right, he would gladly go back to private life. (Applause.)

MR. MARTIN regretted the unenviable

position in which he was placed when, after supporting the present Government for years, he had to take issue with it and form a party which he could not call his constituents and to the country at large. He could not support the bill now before the House. He was not opposed to the whole measure. The work of the Land and Works department could not be carried on in the little picaresque buildings now provided and he would hold up both hands to support the erection of new offices for these departments. But the present Legislature was not good enough for him and he conceived it was good enough for the country to have for all of the members. He thought there should be a good deal of it spent in public works more needed than Parliament buildings. As to what had been said about the removal of the Capital, he was happy to say that the feeling which used to exist in his constituency (Yale), was now dying out or had practically died out. It was a matter of congratulation, he said, that a British Columbia architect had made the handsome plans from which it was proposed to build, and he would say that if the Province could afford it he would be the first man to support the bill. The hon. Provincial Secretary had said that the money would percolate throughout the Province. Percolate was a good word (laughter), but he would like to know how any of that money was to percolate through Yale. (Laughter.) He hoped the Kootenay country would develop, as it was promised it would, and that some day that country would be so rich and wealthy that it would be absolutely necessary to move the Capital up there. He thought this bill should have been brought down on the eve of a general election, and then, for his part, he would not have been afraid to answer to his constituents for his opposition to the measure.

MR. BOURN said that those who sent him to the House sent him there to act for them to the best judgment, and then he would go back to them and explain his actions and they would pronounce upon them. He represented a constituency which was entirely removed from any of the feeling which had been referred to by some hon. members. He proposed to support the measure inasmuch as he considered the reasons for it were simply unanswerable. In the first place, it was necessary to have an absolutely fire-proof receptacle for public documents, and reasonably fire-proof buildings were not to be had. He did not believe in patching up and adding to the present buildings to tide over for a few years, as this would be simply wasting capital without effect. It was argued by some hon. members that there should be smaller buildings put up. He did not think this was good policy, as the Government, having confidence in the future of the country, must, if it was a wise Government, provide for future requirements. Other hon. gentlemen had urged that the buildings should not be ornamental. Why not? If the Government was going to face this question, why put up a huge building like a jail? That would not be good policy, and he was glad it was not proposed by the Government. Some had said that the Government was afraid to go to the country upon this question. Well, all he had to say was that he did not think the Government had to go to the country, either before or after the vote. He proposed to support the measure.

HON. MR. BEAVER regretted the introduction of two outside questions into the discussion of this measure. He denied the right of any man to draw a line of distinction between the Mainland and the Island. He had had a seat in this House for many years and had never known any single question on which members of the House had arrayed themselves in opposition on such lines. (Hear, hear.) The question which had been under discussion for the last day or two, viz, whether or not the country could afford to spend the sum of \$27,000 on public buildings, was not one which should take long to decide. During the past few years the Province had grown and prospered. He had, it was true, on past occasions drawn attention to the public debt of the Province, but his objection was not to the debt itself but that there was nothing to show for it except a few scattered public works here and there. Referring to the graving dock project, he claimed that this had been a complete success in every way. Here was a public work conceived with some idea of magnitude. People from all parts of the Province visited it as one of the first places of interest when they came here. He regretted that it had now passed out of the hands of the Province. When this work was started, the Province was very much smaller than now, yet he liked to turn with pride to works of such magnitude. It had been said that the present public buildings were ample for present requirements. He took issue with that statement. The Province had now grown out of its swaddling clothes and had to have more buildings to accommodate the increased business. He had to congratulate the Government on the fair way in which they had had the plans selected, and said he had to assume that the most suitable and proper design would be accepted. It had often been a matter of surprise to him that the Province of Ontario took so long to put up the buildings. It had been said that the proposed erection of these buildings was a bribe to this or that party, but it was a matter of common consent that it was simply a waste of money repairing and refitting buildings that were admittedly inadequate to the needs of the Province. He took issue with the member from Yale that they were there simply as delegates from the people. The members were representatives, with full power to act. It was their duty to place in the hands of the Government such funds as they could, to be applied to the present needs and future progress of the country. It was right that they should have good, respectable public buildings, and the Province was able to pay for them. As to the proposition to submit the matter to the people, he would point out that this was an extraordinary proposition. Did anyone propose when it was decided to float a \$700,000 Inscribed Stock loan, that the people should first be asked for their consent? But while he would not be afraid to go to the country, believing as he did that the majority of the people would sustain and support the expenditure. Some hon. members declared that the works would be unproductive, but this he did not look upon as any argument against the expenditure, for as a matter of fact very few of the public works carried out on were directly productive. If it had been argued that the Government could not be entrusted with the expenditure of this money, he would say that the time to have expressed that lack of confidence was when the Estimates were brought down, when it would have been competent, had the House seen fit, to have refused to vote supply. The hon. member for Yale (Mr. Martin) wanted to know how the money would percolate in Yale. He would tell him. Yale would be the place for stock raising, for its prime beef cattle. The principal market for Yale district was Victoria, Vancouver and the cities of the Coast. He would say that a good deal of the money would percolate into the stock raisers' hands in Yale and come back

to Victoria in the shape of good beef. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the proposition was, should the buildings be erected or not, and he would say yes so far as his humble vote was concerned, and so far as he could assist it by his remarks. (Applause.)

MR. SMITH drew attention to the fact that those who opposed the bill admitted that it was only a matter of time until it would be necessary to have new buildings. But those who had to do the work in the buildings said the accommodation was not adequate, and he was sure from his own observation and talk that this was the case. It came down to this—there had to be public buildings, when and where should they be built? He had heard it said that there were no sectional feelings, but he had his own opinions on this matter and thought that some at least of those who opposed the buildings now, did so with the hope some day this Capital would be removed. All he had to say about the removal of the Capital was that if it could not be moved to Lillooet, he would just as soon stay at Victoria. He took it that the people of the Interior would get just as much advantage out of the erection of public buildings at Victoria as they did out of the erection of a court house at Vancouver or New Westminster, or the building of a traffic bridge across the Fraser. The principle was that what made one section of the country prosper would also help another. He proposed to cast his vote for the measure, and when he went back to his constituents, he had every confidence that they would support him. The only thing was that he hoped the Government would not overturn the amount asked for. (Applause.)

MR. NASON recalled the fact that four years ago he had drawn Mr. Speaker's attention to the fact that the present Legislative hall was on fire and he had wondered since if he would not have been doing a public service if he had not walked up to a question of privilege to give her a good start. (Laughter.) He proposed to vote for the bill and was sure he would be backed up by his constituents. He did not know that people in Cariboo were any more magnanimous than the general run of people, but he knew they were not adverse to public money being spent in any part of the Province when it was needed.

Continued on page Eight.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

The St. Andrew's Presbyterian Difficulties Again Before the Presbytery—Documentary Evidence.

The Presbytery of B. C. and specially appointed assessors, met last evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, to consider and investigate the trouble existing between the future requirements, and their pastor, Rev. P. McF. Macleod. The Presbytery was composed of Rev. G. R. Maxwell, Vancouver; Rev. E. D. McLaren, Vancouver; Rev. James Buchanan, Richmond; Rev. Thos. Scoullar, New Westminster; Rev. J. McMillan, Vancouver; Rev. J. A. Logan, Chilliwack; Mr. A. Bethune and Mr. James McQueen—elders. There was a large attendance of church members, and a full representation of the presbytery. Rev. D. MacRae, as Clerk of the Presbytery, announced that the Moderator having forgotten some important papers had to return to his home for them.

On motion of Rev. G. R. Maxwell, seconded by Rev. James Buchanan, the chair was taken by Rev. Thos. Scoullar, of New Westminster. The proceedings were opened by the singing of the ninth hymn and the reading of the Scriptures. After the singing of a second hymn Rev. Mr. Macleod entered and took the chair. He asked that a Moderator be appointed to preside over the session of the Presbytery, as he was personally interested in the matter under investigation.

Rev. Mr. McLaren was moved to the chair, but the nomination was subsequently withdrawn in favor of Rev. Mr. Scoullar. Rev. Mr. MacRae read the minutes of the Synod dealing with the case at issue, already published in the Colonist. There was also a fresh statement from the members of the session, which challenged the accuracy of Mr. Ballantyne's figures as given at the Synod meeting, and defended the session in the course taken by them, holding that the majority of the congregation were loyal to the pastor and that the petitioners were not a representative body. The petitioners have also a lengthy document defending their action and affirming that the pastor and the members of the session did not represent the feelings of the congregation.

The reading of the documents occupied upwards of two hours, after which the Presbytery adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Crease.)

In the matter of the petition of Alex. Shaw Drummond, Agnes Drummond, his wife, and Hugh Clark Drummond, their child, under the "Quiet Titles Act," for an investigation into their title to the Slocan tract half of Sec. 9, Range 4, Cominakon District.

This petition was heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease. The petitioner, Alex. S. Drummond, is the son of the late Hugh Drummond, of Maple Bay, who died on the 8th September, 1891, intestate. The petitioners claim a declaration that they are entitled to the property of the intestate on the ground that during his lifetime he had sufficiently declared a trust in the property to the petitioner Alex. S. Drummond and his wife, during his lifetime, and after their death to their son Hugh; and, in proof of such trust, produce a number of letters from the intestate to the petitioner Alex. S. Drummond, ranging over a period of ten years, indicating that it was the intention of the intestate that the property should be held by the petitioners after his death.

The Attorney General and Mr. P. E. Irving appeared for the petitioners, and Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard for John Drummond, Elizabeth Drummond, Catherine Smith, Jessie Cramb, Ann Miller,

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

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has achieved a great triumph in the production of

BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Cures Chronic Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Wholesale Agents: Messrs. E. & S. J. L. Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

Susan Bell, James Cramb and Robert Cramb, brothers and sisters and their issue of the intestate; who disputed the marriage of the intestate, and claimed that there was no sufficient evidence of trust in favor of the petitioners.

William Beaumont and the petitioner Alex. S. Drummond were called as witnesses in support of the petitioners' claim, and the letters in question were also put in evidence. At the close of the case it was adjourned until Saturday for argument on the questions of law involved.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

HARTMAN'S Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness, bronchitis, tightness of the chest, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c.

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C. F. N. CO., LTD.—STEAMER

Princess Louise (Irving, Master)

will leave from Rithet's Inner Wharf for NAAS AND WAY PORTS

MONDAY, MARCH 27TH, AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M. For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C. The Company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

FOR GENTLEMEN!

DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN.

speedy cure for Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Inability, Mental Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Memory, Exhausted Vitality, Errors of Youth, Secret Diseases, etc. Price, \$1 per box, or six boxes, which will cure most cases, for \$5, post paid. All correspondence confidential. Write for circulars. Address D. E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, Sole Agent, Victoria, P.O. Box 263. Tel. 607-d&w

TONY ELLIOTT,
(Formerly employed by Weller Bros.)

Paperhanger, Tinter and Kalsominer.

Is now prepared to do work at cheap rates. Contracts made in painting and tinting. All orders promptly attended to.

Or to be left at Kreskine and Wall, corner Fort and Government streets. Tel. 618 mo

SPRING HAS COME

And persons contemplating improvements to their Stores, Offices, Dwellings or Out Buildings will save time, trouble and money by entrusting their orders to:

J. P. BURGESS,
10 Broughton St.

EGGS

FOR SALE from Prize Winners at Victoria, 1893, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns. \$2.50 for 13; \$1.00 for 25.

C. W. RILEY,
North Bend, B. C.

NOW OPEN

under entirely new management,

American Hotel & Restaurant

YATES STREET. A good lunch, with beer or wine, 25 cents—a specialty. Open all night. Tel. 619 DUDGEON & BRICE.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You!

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WASTING DISEASES, after they have tried

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES—Of Lime and Soda—IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

LYON & HEALY,
124 to 126 State St., Chicago.

Will Mail Free their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Violins and Equipments, 400 Fine Illustrations, describing every article manufactured by Lyons or Imported from Lyons, by Lyons or Imported from Lyons. Contains Instructions for Amateur Bands, Violins and Basses, and a Selected List of Band Music.

For sale by all druggists.

Wed-d&w

KASLO CITY

THE LEADING TOWN

OF WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

The Growth of Kaslo during the Past Year has been one of Continued Advancement.

Everyone is now well acquainted with the wonderful strides which have been made by Kaslo City during the first year of its existence. One year ago there was scarcely a building or clearing on the Townsite. To-day there are many hundreds of Houses, Substantial Business Blocks, Sawmills, Wide and Well Graded Streets and Sidewalks, Roads and Trails to the Mines, and First-Class Transportation Facilities.

It Is the Busiest Town in Kootenay,

And it has the Brightest Future in store, for it is the Centre of the Richest Silver Mining Region of the Continent. A Railway is now under construction to the Famous Mines of the Slocan, and it is the only point in Kootenay from which ore is being shipped in quantity.

Read what that well-known and energetic mining man, J. F. Wardner, says of the Mines tributary to Kaslo.

PRODUCTION FOR THREE YEARS.

I estimate the following tonnage as the ability of the following Mines:

	Tons		Tons
Noble Five Group.....	50,000	Ruby Silver.....	25,000
Rico.....	50,000	Aliso.....	25,000
Washington.....	50,000	Mountain Chief.....	25,000
Wonderful.....	50,000	Idaho.....	25,000
Freddie Lee.....	50,000	Alamo.....	25,000
Blue Bird.....	50,000	Great Western.....	25,000
Utica Consolidated.....	50,000	Jackson.....	25,000
Slocan Star.....	50,000	Wellington.....	25,000
Dardanelles Group.....	50,000	Cape Consolidated.....	10,000
Lucky Jim.....	25,000	Best.....	10,000
Reed & Robinson.....	25,000	Storemount.....	10,000
Big Bertha.....	25,000		
Slocan Boy.....	25,000	Total.....	780,000

Any discrepancies or short-comings in tonnage will be fully made up by the Great Undiscovered. This estimate is reasonable, when we consider that in order to produce 25,000 tons of this kind of ore in three years we only have to displace five cubic feet per day. Kaslo has no rival for this business. A railroad from the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the great group of producers would be sixty-one (61) miles long. A railroad from Kaslo to the great group of producers will be twenty-four (24) miles long, with a grade averaging less than 2 per cent. The construction of this railroad is assured.

J. F. WARDNER.

Those who invested in Kaslo a year ago in many cases have made a thousand per cent. on their investment. Those who invest now will do equally as well, for the forces are at work which will build it into a city of many thousands of people.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

The Kaslo-Kootenay Land Co

ROBT. IRVING,

General Agent,

Williams' Building, Broad Street.

GIRLS IN GINGHAMS.

WHAT HELPS TO MAKE THE SUMMER GIRL SO BEWITCHING.

Tartan in Vogue Again For Afternoon and Evening Wear—New Effects in Zephyr Gingham—Velvet and Plush Trimmings to Be Worn Next Summer.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]



ONE knows how sweet a girl can look until she wears a dainty summer dress. It does not matter whether the dress is of 5-cent calico or gingham, or of crepe, if it is of cool appearance, clean and crisp and simply made. It is this that makes the summer girl so bewitching. She wears her gingham with a delicate grace and perfect manner and so makes it seem to be worth thousands. She respects her gowns, and thus forces other people to do the same. She is so fresh and clean, so bright and cheery in her dainty dress, and manages to look so cool and refreshing that it is no wonder the summer girl is ten times more attractive than she was clad in the somber garments incidental to winter days.

For the summer girl there is a new material now—tartan in all the delicate colors in vogue. Tartan was in fashion once before within the recollection of the present generation, but the colors were not so dainty. It can be made up in two ways—with accented plaid skirts or with skirts covered with bias flounces, with pinked edges, or hemmed with one row of feathered edge satin ribbon an eighth of an inch wide in the same color as the material.

Tartan will not wash, but it can be kept fresh for a whole season by having it ironed once in awhile. It is exquisitely light and airy, but makes better floating effects than clinging draperies. It can be worn afternoons and evenings.

Give her an illustration of a wash zephyr gingham. It is striped in half inch lines of pale blue and pink, made with a perfectly plain gathered skirt and spencer waist. The sash is of dark blue velvet, ribbon faced with satin of a lighter shade. There is a lace half yoke in front and back, and the short sleeves have a deep fall of lace tied with blue velvet ribbon. The material in this dress is not costly nor is the trimming, but the effect is dressy and pleasing.

Among other new fabrics there is a decided novelty in crape challies. There are stripes of soft pinkish gray and old rose, and over them are scattered flowers, violets and pansies, without stems or foliage, but most natural in coloring. This challis is fine and sheer. There is another style in which the threads are coarser and the weave plain and flat, and this is generally in darker colorings, but in whatever color or style the material is unrivaled for light wool both in beauty of texture and design.

Now, a little about spring and summer woollens. The number of varieties in each fabric is bewildering, and really cannot be told without confusing the reader, so it is better to mention only the principal designs. Cheviots always take the lead for rough wear, shepherd plaids and heather mixtures being best liked for the young and solid colors for the older ones. Gray cheviot is particularly well received this spring for useful dresses. It is in several weights. Next to that are the serges and tweeds. Some homespun is shown. Cloth comes first for nice tailor made gowns, and so far the preference is for black, dark green, seal brown and very dark blue. These are trimmed according to the fancy of the wearer. Some will have furs all season, some Persian galloon, some bands of velvet or plush, some bands of plaid velvet, and, in short, every one can have what she likes best.



ZEPHYR WASH DRESS.

Grenadine, after all, will probably be the favorite summer fabric for fine dresses. It is shown in such a variety of styles and patterns that there is something to suit everybody. For the young are the sheer grounds in black silk threads, with colored velvet or brocade flowers or other designs all over it. This will be made up over silk taffeta in black. The all black grenadines will often be made up over changeable taffetas, the changing colors dimly showing through the meshes being very beautiful. There are grenadines with a wide satin stripe and brocaded figures, some black and others in colors.

There are decidedly two factions in the dressmaking world right here in New York. The English and Americans send some their finished gowns severely plain and simple and with no hint of any attempt at widening the skirts by any untold means, while all those who put "Madame" on their signs try as hard as they can to force the obnoxious hoops upon us. One would suppose, and it might not be far from the real truth, that they are in the pay of the manufacturers of crinoline. They have a way of

fixing your gown so that the skirt will "wallow" around your feet and trip you unless there is some artificial stiffening. Verily the tricks of the dressmakers are deep, vain and deceptive, and the women have, as the French say, "passer par la." Milliner's folds as trimming have been "out" for many years, but now the hand-somest trimming on any gown is the milliner's fold. It takes up as much stuff as rose plating. Ribbon in graduated widths gathered as narrow flounces around the bottom of a skirt is one of the daintiest styles of trimming for any dress not for washing, and these ribbons may be all in one color or in several, or at least as many as there are colors in the pattern of the gown. Thick braids are used to trim tailor suits, and all the castle braids are in good style for woolen gowns. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

New York.

EASTER GIFTS.

Something to Take the Place of the Time-worn Easter Card.

There is nothing in this world more useless than a gift card. It serves and can serve no after purpose beyond the one glance at its face and the one thought of pleasure that we have been, in any wise, remembered. This is so true and so thoroughly appreciated that a crowd of booklets have somewhat superseded it. But the booklets are useless too. And every one is tired of the whole pasteboard family. Anything equally pretty and inexpensive is welcomed instead. The following hints and suggestions for Easter gifts may lead to others still, with which hope they are submitted.

For men there are egg shaped paper-weights, inkstands, memorandum cases, etc. Or one may make a thumb paper of the same oval by doubling and cutting folded gray cardboard, slitting the middle of one side and tying loosely together with Tom Thumb ribbon. The reverse side should be decorated in pen and ink or water colors. A pretty bookmark is made on a strip of cardboard 8 inches long and 1 inch wide. Inch wide ribbon is glued upon it to extend at each end for an inch, which is raveled out. The cardboard is then bent over at either end about two inches, and the other side is painted in a conventional row of lilies, violets or arbutus. On the bent ends are lettered the date and the recipient's name or initials. Do this in gold, silver or bronze. The powders are readily applied with a slender camel's hair brush, the powder having been moistened with weak mucilage. Half a yard of broad white glace ribbon may be thus lettered or painted, or both, for a bookmark.

A mark for a prayer book is made of three varying lengths of half inch ribbon, in purple or olive green, fastened together at one end and the others furnished with a gilt or silver cross, anchor and heart. One piece is ornamented with the word "Easter," in gilt, another with three swinging bells, and the third the proper Easter psalms (2-37, 111) in tiny lettering. Or make as above, of purple, lavender and yellow ribbons, and paint a pansy at the fringed end of each; or of yellow and white, and paint with daisies, etc. A wide ribbon bookmark may be painted with a nest full of robin's eggs, or a flight of birds, or a branch of cherry blossoms or anemones or daffodils. Any of these last suggestions may be carried out on panels of beveled cardboard. A happy idea is to transfer to one of these a small, unmounted and appropriate photograph and wreath it in early blossoms. Or a mounted photograph can be presented in one of the multitudinous frames now made in linen or celluloid, which last should be decorated with the flowers that bloom in the spring.

For little boys a twine bag, or a blotter, or a penwiper, can be made in egg shape. The last may also be of olive green felt, loosely plaited and surmounted by a downy yellow chicken. Buy this outright. Don't try to make it, for you can't.

Children always fancy eggshells embellished. Empty through a small hole, cleanse thoroughly and paint a face on one side. Cover the rest with a tissue paper bonnet and glue by this to a few plaited layers of tissue paper, and that to the top of a box of candy. Or buy an ostrich egg for a bonbon box, or use a goose egg for the same purpose, setting it upright on a paper mat, and making another as top to the tiny hole by which the equally tiny candies are inserted.

Ducks' eggs are tough and a lovely shade in themselves. They may be touched up with a bit of landscape, a few flowers and the inevitable lettering. You can fill an old bird's nest with eggs (blown) which have been lettered to make the child's own name, or the word Easter. An eggshell that has been blown through two opposite holes may, after it has been decorated, have a slender silk cord run in with a darning needle. One end makes a loop, and the other is finished with a tassel. Eggshells serve yet another use for little people and their elders. After careful rinsing and drying, stand them in a pan of bran. Pour in carefully through the hole, which should be as small as possible, a stiff gelatin blanc mange, colored variously by the different sugars to be procured at any confectioner's. Let it stand 24 hours. Break off the shells upon a bed of light jelly and candied peels.

The wooden eggs which unscrew in half may be fitted up with thimble, scissors and needle book for a little girl, or filled with candies for the babies, or variously decorated as taste directs. Those which are used for stocking darners will prove acceptable to mamma. For these last, and their daughters also, make a needle book of yellow chamois skin. Cut two pieces in egg shape, and buttonhole all the edges in yellow silk. Attach the two at one side, fastening at the same place three buttonholed leaves of white flannel. Sew Tom Thumb yellow ribbons to the opposite sides and tie together. Make an enemy of peacock blue cloth in the form of a tiny egg; or the same shape, larger, for a hairpin holder or pin cushion. The possibilities are endless and always pretty. There is no excuse. Don't give your worst enemy this year an Easter card. RUTH HALL.

A MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The Significant Treasurer Would Negotiate No Loans.

"Julia," said Mr. Pilver the other morning while sitting at the breakfast table waiting for his coffee to cool, "Julia, let's have a monetary conference."

Mrs. Pilver is treasurer of the establishment, and the suggestion immediately attracted her attention. "A monetary conference, James?" she queried cautiously.

"Yes," said Mr. Pilver, with an innate giggle, "something like they have just had in Brussels, you know."

"Well," said Mr. Pilver, "you know. You can be France and I'll be—let's see, I'll be—"

"Russia," suggested Mrs. Pilver, with great significance.

"Yes, Russia, Russia of course," said Mr. Pilver nervously.

"Well," said Mr. Pilver, "Russia would like to negotiate a loan with France. Not a large loan, you know, although it's the custom for nations to deal in large sums of money, but say—"

"I didn't know that they negotiated loans at the Brussels conference," interrupted France.

"They didn't," admitted Russia, "but of course they could have done so. What good would a monetary conference be, I'd like to know, if money couldn't be borrowed at it? But, as I said, Russia asks only a small loan, say \$1.75 or \$2."

"Did I understand you to say, James," said France, "that you wanted this conference to be as much like the Brussels conference as possible?"

"Yes," said Russia hopefully.

"Then I declare it adjourned until next summer," said France decisively, and when Mr. Pilver sadly turned his attention to his temporarily neglected coffee he saw that a thin crust of ice had formed upon it.—Rochester Democrat.

His Attention Compelled.

The rosy cheeked girl by his side laughed nervously when the horse kicked a couple of pounds of snow into her face.

She was tremendously exhilarated by the crisp, frosty air.

She fell to talking about the education of woman.

"My parents!" Her eyes sparkled.

"—sought to train their girls for the battle of life, to make them—"

She rubbed the end of her nose with her muff.

"—able to command the admiration—"

She was gazing across the white landscape.

"—of mankind, to cultivate those qualities—"

The horses' ears were engaging her glance now.

"—that will compel the attention, not to say homage, of woman's natural protector. It was thus I learned—"

She leaned far forward to tuck the robe more closely about her feet.

"—to drive."

And when she got the reins in her hands she was too deeply engrossed in managing the horse to notice that a strong arm had stolen about her waist.—Detroit Tribune.

Literal.



"How does Reggy look in his new overcoat?"

"Out of sight,"—Life.

Not a Failure.

Johnny Gibbs is a youthful philosopher. He believes that life would be simplified if people would be content to do one thing at a time.

The other day Johnny was hard at work with paper and pencil. His mother looked over his shoulder.

"Why, Johnny," she exclaimed, "your spelling is perfectly dreadful! Look at that—'siting in a chair.' I'm ashamed of you!"

"But, mamma," said the little boy reassuringly, "this isn't a spelling lesson. It's a composition."—Youth's Companion.

Just the Thing.

Visitor—I have here a poem on "The Beautiful."

Editor—My dear sir, we have 10,000 poems on "The Beautiful Snow" on hand, and we don't want any more.

"Then, perhaps, sir, you will allow me to continue. My poem is on 'The Beautiful Mud.'"

"We'll take that, young man."—Texas Sittings.

Giving Her Advice.

A duchess now often dresses no better than her lady's maid. A lady of this rank, who apparently did not dress up to her title, went into a London shop and ordered a dozen pocket handkerchiefs and asked to have them embroidered with a T and a duchess' coronet. "Oh, ma'am," said the friendly shopwoman, "if I was you I wouldn't have a duchess!"—Argonaut.

Room For Doubt.

Experienced Servant—Gentleman wants to see you, sir.

Mr. Richmond—Who is he?

Experienced Servant—I couldn't find out, sir, but judge by his clothes he's either a beggar or a millionaire, sir.—New York Weekly.

The Music of the Future.

The polliest musician that ever was seen was Montague Myerbeer Mendelssohn Green. So extremely polite he would take off his hat whenever he happened to meet with a cat.

"It's not that I'm partial to cat's," he'd exclaim.

"Their music to me is unspeakable pain. There's nothing that causes my flesh so to crawl."

As when they perform a G flat caterwaul. Yet I cannot help feeling, in spite of their din. When I hear at a concert the first violin interpret some exquisite thing of my own, If it were not for cat I'd never be known.

And so when I bow, as you see, to a cat. It isn't to her that I take off my hat. But to fugges and sonatas that possibly hide, Unconquered in her well—in her tuncful in side.

—Oliver Herford in Life.

G.O.A.L.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.)

(Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

(House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of gas, a high illuminating power, unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel on the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,

Superintendent.

Ex "CHILI"

from London.

Just Landed.

VERY FINE CLARET, (In Case and Bulk.) CHOICE BURGUNDY, CAMUSET CHAMPAGNE

(The Finest Dry Wine in the Province.)

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD CO. BRANDY 1867 AND 1831.

Brown's Celebrated 4 Crown Scotch Whiskey, Guinness' Stout, bottled

by Foster, Bass' Ale, bottled by Foster.

White's Portland Cement, Fire Brick, Blacksmith's Coal, Coke, Pig Iron, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

deci

VICTORIA REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS FIRMS OF JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

LANGLEY & CO. Wholesale Druggists Established 1858.

Highest Medal was Awarded to FALCONER For the Best White Wine and Malt Vinegars at Victoria Exposition, 1892. Victoria, B. C., Factory and Office: Victoria Vinegar and Pickle Works. J. H. FALCONER, Proprietor.

SIMON LEISER... IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER

LENZ & LEISER, Wholesale Dry Goods. LARGEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

BOUCHERAT & CO. IMPORTERS OF Wines and Liquors.

H. R. FOOT & CO. Builders of YACHTS, BOATS & CANOES Warren's Wharf, James Bay.

NOURISHMENT VERSUS STIMULANT.

EXTRACTS OF BEEF stimulate only.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF nourishes thoroughly.

STIMULANTS make you feel good temporarily.

NOURISHMENT does you good permanently.

Which would you choose to give you strength,

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF or EXTRACT OF BEEF?

LITHOGRAPHING

—AND—

Book and Job Printing

—AT THE—

COLONIST.

Only First-class Artists Employed.

STEAMERS AND SHIPS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA & JAPAN

TABLE OF SAILING: (Subject to change and individual postponement.)

STEAMSHIPS.	Arrive Victoria About	Leave Victoria
Empress of China	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India	Mar. 15, "	April 3, "
Empress of Japan	Apr. 15, "	May 3, "
Empress of China	May 15, "	June 3, "
Empress of India	May 21, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan	June 14, "	June 26, "
Empress of China	July 6, "	July 17, "
Empress of India	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India	Sept. 17, "	Oct. 1, "
Empress of Japan	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China	Nov. 22, "	Dec. 11, "

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 30 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails requires a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened, and the Orient has been made an American

TICKETS to and from all ports on American coast, to and from all ports on the American coast, to and from all ports on the American coast.

For full particulars apply to ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, Corner Fort and Government streets, GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C. feb23

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY SEVEN days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m. UMATILLA, - - March 25

R. P. RIFLET & CO., Agents

mar26

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 5 a.m. " Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m. " Comox for Valdez Island, Thursday, 7 a.m. " (Leaving same day.) " Valdez Island for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m. " " Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m. "

For freight or state rooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street. feb1

STEAMER

Island Belle

LEAVES VICTORIA

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a.m.

—FOR—

Fairhaven, New Whatcom, Roche

Harbor, Friday Harbor, Orcas

East and Sound.

Leaves Whatcom and Fairhaven, via Orcas and San Juan Island,

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Agents, Victoria.

col9-tf

C. P. Navigation Co., Limited

Time Table No. 17, takes effect

April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock, a.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 10 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday 2 o'clock, Monday and Friday at 2 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 1 going Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. For Morisy Island—Friday at 7 o'clock. LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Sat at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route: Steamships of this Co. will leave for For Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route: Steamer "SQUID" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 1st and 15th of each month. This Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager, G. A. CARLETON, General Agent

Union Steamship Co., B.C., Ltd.

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver and Nanaimo—S.S. Cutch leaves C.P.R. wharf daily at 1 p.m., returning from Nanaimo at 7 a.m. Cargo at Company's wharf until noon.

Vancouver and Comox—S.S. Comox leaves Company's wharf every Monday at 8 a.m. for Comox direct, returning on Tuesday. Vancouver and Northern Logging Camps and Settlements—S.S. Comox leaves Company's wharf every Wednesday at 11 a.m. for Gibson's Landing, Soholt, Welcome Point, Lantz, Corcoran and Head Island, returning the same route; and to Port Neville and way ports every alternate week.

For Steamers and Schedules always available for Excursion, Touring and Freighting Business. Ample stowage accommodation on Company's wharf. Particulars on application to office.

W.M. WEBSTER, Manager, Telephone 94. feb11

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1893.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, March 22, 1893.
Sun rises—5.59 a.m. | Sun sets—6.15 p.m.
Moon sets 12.36 a.m., 23rd.
Day of the year, 81st.
N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. slower than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, March 19, 1893.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p. m.

a. m.	39°	Mean	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
a. m.	39°	42°	
a. m.	41°	Highest	5 a.m.—8 S.
p. m.	49°	50°	1 p.m.—12 S. E.
p. m.	46°	Lowest	9 p.m.—Calm.
p. m.	39°	33°	
			Rain—00

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

ESQUIMALT STATION, March 21, 1893.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p. m.

1 a. m.	40°	Mean	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
a. m.	37°	43°	
a. m.	42°	Highest	5 a.m.—4 N.
1 p. m.	47°	48°	1 p.m.—16 N.
5 p. m.	47°	Lowest	9 p.m.—8 N.
9 p. m.	41°	35°	
			Rain—00

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

ESQUIMALT STATION, March 21, 1893.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p. m.

1 a. m.	43°	Mean	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
a. m.	43°	45°	
a. m.	46°	Highest	5 a.m.—8 N.
1 p. m.	52°	54°	1 p.m.—12 N. E.
5 p. m.	50°	Lowest	9 p.m.—1 N.
9 p. m.	39°	38°	
			Rain—00

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

K. HAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per STR. NORTH PACIFIC from the Sound—Mrs. A. J. Penion, A. J. Dolan, Mrs. Wm. Burton, Harold Crestle, C. F. J. Dolan, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Warren Beck, Percy Dickinson, L. Dubois, E. Davoren, J. Palmer and wife, E. Krohn, C. Gordon, J. Myers, E. Cornelius, D. McBeth, M. H. Jones, H. J. Quintard, J. H. Branton, F. Strikes, W. J. Cosack, C. J. Hand, E. Bruce, W. J. Stone, L. A. Laughlin and wife, A. Wenrick, Miss Brant.

Per STEAMER ISLANDER from Vancouver—Misses Dwyers, E. McArthur, Miss Forman, W. C. Haywood, F. Campbell, F. Campbell, A. Burtum, Mrs. Mansfield, W. S. Walker, Judge Vowel, R. Smiles, T. F. Holgerson, Mrs. G. W. Hatch, J. S. Curtis, W. P. Steel, Capt. Pittman, C. T. W. Fletcher, Mrs. W. W. Lewis, W. J. Bell, Rev. J. W. McMillan, Rev. G. R. Maxwell, Capt. Robertson, Chas. Ray, D. Anderson, Miss Saxton, J. O'Neill, S. H. Souter, E. J. Dwyer, B. Wherry, T. A. Allen, Mrs. Horn, Thos. Alice, Major Dupont, M. Robinson, O. G. Graves, Judge Bole, S. Blackson, J. McQueen, Mrs. E. H. Cole, Mrs. J. Higgins, Rev. J. No. Logan, Rev. J. McConnon, Rev. E. D. McLaren, F. V. Austin, S. Tingley, Miss Parker, J. Hay, A. H. Phillips, F. C. T. W. Fletcher, T. H. Mansfield, C. M. Robertson, C. W. Leslie, Capt. Graves, A. M. Bullock, R. Hamilton, Mrs. Handin, T. J. Trapp, Wm. H. W. Bryce, C. H. Yuen, H. B. H. W. Bryce, J. D. W. Anderson, Rev. T. Scoullar, Mrs. Thomas, R. Collier, E. H. Fletcher.

CONSIGNEES.

Per STR. NORTH PACIFIC from the Sound—W. J. Cusack, Chas. Nelson, J. D. Rae, R. G. McKenzie, Wm. Towner, B. & R. Milling, G. McLaughlin, Bro. McLennan, M. C. P.

Per STEAMER ISLANDER from Vancouver—J. O. Davis, A. McGregor, J. T. Burrows, R. J. Matthews, John Bros, D. Lindsay, Langley & Co., T. W. Fletcher, Wm. W. Lewis, W. J. Bell, W. H. Perry, Turner, Heaton & Co., A. E. Westcott, H. Walker, W. J. Wilson, A. D. Wilson, W. H. Stevens, Horrocks & Co., Yuen, H. B. H. W. Bryce, J. D. W. Anderson, Rev. T. Scoullar, Mrs. Thomas, R. Collier, E. H. Fletcher.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—In this city on the 20th inst., Charles Philip Bloomfield, a native of Ipswich, Norfolk, England, aged 49 years.
The funeral will leave his late residence, No. 39 Hillside avenue, at 2 p. m., Wednesday the 23rd inst., and Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Jamet's Kid Gloves

At The White House, and every pair guaranteed.
4 Buttons \$1.00.
7 Hooks \$1.25.
None genuine unless stamped with the makers' initials, J. F. & P.
mc16-lmo HENRY YOUNG & Co.

New Novels—The Children of the King, by F. Marion Crawford; Lady Verne, Flight, by The Duchess; Blood Royal, by Grant Allen; The Chief Factor, by Gilbert Parker; Incurable, by E. S. Savory; Captain Darcy's Honeycomb, by Hall Caine; The Secret Quest, by Geo. Manville Fenn; Ascent of the Ford, by Rita; The Ivory Gate, by Walter Besant; A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thompson. The above for sale by T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

A large line of fine and medium grade carpets of exquisite designs and colorings just opened by Weiler Bros.

John Bull ranges at Cheapside.

Try Victoria Lager.

Cheap dinner sets at Cheapside.

Cutlery.

Razors, knives, scissors, table cutlery and shaving materials at Fox's, 73 Government St.

Enameled iron ware, blue, grey and white, at Weiler Bros.

Try the M. M. best razor, warranted. Sold only by McLennan & McPeely.

Chenille curtains reduced in price to clear at Weiler Bros.

Do Not Miss

Reading this notice, as Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to by their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public. And as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to re-open in their own place, No. 86 Douglas street, opposite Old Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate.

Trout

Shooting opens on the 15th. Get your tackle at Fox's, 73 Government street. A fine variety to select from.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continued from Page Six

HON. MR. DAVIE was received with applause when he rose to speak. He first referred to remarks made about consulting the people, and expressed the opinion that those hon. members who now saw fit to vote against the measure the Government had brought down, were the ones who would have most reason to fear the ire of their constituents. When he had been in Eastern Canada last fall he happened to go into the office of the Dominion Illustrated in Montreal, and while there was shown a proof of an illustration of the public buildings of each of the Provinces of the Dominion. Away in one corner of the sheet were shown the cheap looking buildings of British Columbia, and the remark had then been made to him: "Those don't say very much for the prosperity and progress of British Columbia." He did not propose to deal with the needs of the Province in the direction of new buildings and additional accommodation. That matter had already been dealt with very fully by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. The buildings were a necessity—no one denied that, but some hon. members had said, as a reason why they should not be gone on with, that the Province could not afford to pay out \$600,000 for them now. He would like to know then when the time would come when the Province could afford them. British Columbia was just starting out with a large country to develop, and for the purpose of that development had to borrow, and would be a borrower for many years. So long as the country was developing its resources it was justified in borrowing, and was a healthy and solvent borrower. It would be a young country, developing its resources for fifty or a hundred years to come. If the country were to wait for public buildings until it would not have the money, why it would probably not have them in the lifetime of this generation. Some hon. members advocated a policy of patching up the old shells, adding a wing here and a wing there, building a fireproof addition, and so forth. Why, patching up old garments was nothing to the folly of what they proposed. He recalled the fact that \$20,000 was spent on the present Legislative hall not spent on the years ago, and he had then asked the Government of the day if they were going to erect new parliament buildings, but they had not seen their way clear to do so. But it was a policy of false economy to patch up the old buildings—simply a waste of money. It had been said that this was taking \$600,000 out of the treasury. This was a mistake. It would bring \$600,000 of foreign capital into the country and all that would be taken out would be \$27,000 per year for interest and sinking fund, and the meantime while this was going on the country would have proper accommodation for the carrying on of its business. Some of the hon. members who were opposing the bill said they would not have any objection to \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year being spent in repairs for a while, until the country could afford the expenditure necessary to erect permanent quarters. Some advocated \$50,000 for additions, and the member for Westminster City had said that he had no objection to a vote for brick and mortar to last 45 or 50 years. All wanted more patch work, and at the end of the time, after wasting enormous sums, they would have nothing to show, and would still have to incur the expenditure now asked, to say nothing of the incalculable loss that might occur any time, if the departments were to burn down, and valuable public records and documents be destroyed. Others argued that the \$600,000 was going to curtail the expenditure in roads, bridges, etc., but the fact that new buildings were to be put up was not to be put up to restrict the Government in future and prevent the money generally spent in that way being granted by the House. He could understand very well their objections if the present vote was going to have the effect of limiting the future vote on roads and bridges, but it would do nothing of the kind. The country could have the roads and bridges, and at the same time have the public buildings. Justice had been done the country in the way of roads, etc., in the past, and would still be done in the future. The outlying settlements would be no better nor worse off on account of the erection of parliament buildings so far as appropriations were concerned, but the benefit to be derived from proper central accommodation would be felt throughout the Province. As regards the parliament buildings at Ottawa, money had been borrowed for the erection of them, some thirteen million dollars in all he was informed by his hon. friend the Minister of Finance. And what were the complaints made on this account? No, there was not. The public recognizing the necessity had freely voted the money. Then, in regard to Ontario, it had been said that for years she had gone on in the old buildings, but as he had been reminded by his hon. friend from the Island, comparatively there was nothing like the amount of public business done in the central buildings in Toronto that was done in British Columbia for the reason that in Ontario the counties had to look after their own public works. There was therefore far more reason for public buildings here, in the early years of the Province, than there was in Ontario. The hon. member for Vancouver City (Mr. Horne) had made a comparison with the Manitoba buildings. He would inform that hon. gentleman that the cost of the Manitoba buildings was much greater than he had stated and, moreover, they had been built by the Dominion Government and not by the Province at all. There were croakers who had argued that the country was not going forward but was going back. These hon. gentlemen he would refer to the speech of his hon. friend from Comox (Mr. Hunter), in course of the debate on the budget; when that hon. gentleman had quoted from the returns of imports and exports showing how greatly the country had advanced. In four years, from 1888 to 1892, the exports of British Columbia had increased 55 per cent., and from 1872 to 1892 the exports had increased over 224 per cent. In 1872 the exports were \$1,858,051, but had steadily expanded until 1892 they had reached \$6,574,089. And yet these hon. members were saying that the country, instead of going ahead, was going behind!

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 7.30 o'clock. NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

HON. MR. DAVIE resumed the debate on the second reading of the New Parliament Buildings bill. He said that when the House had risen he had been showing that in the past few years the Province had been making a steady and material advancement in its trade, and he would now say, what all hon. members knew to be a fact, that the Province had bright prospects ahead. The hon. member for West Kootenay (Mr. Kellie) had not at all exaggerated the case when he spoke of the brilliant prospects of Kootenay. He (Mr. Davie) believed that progress would be general in all of the country, and the prospects of material development ahead were

such as to warrant the statement that the Province of British Columbia was in a better position to undertake these public works now than any of the other provinces of the Dominion had been when their parliament buildings were erected. In course of the debate one hon. member had spoken of stagnation and want of employment for workmen. While he denied that there was any great amount of actual distress existing, the erection of the buildings would spread the work, he was wanted, and furnish employment. The architect had his home in British Columbia, the stone was to be quarried here, the brick made here, the lumber would be of native wood, and the contractor and workmen would be people in the Province. The fact was that everything came from within, except the money, which came from abroad, and was what was wanted, and yet it was found that an hon. member of the House, who claimed to be prominent in labor circles as an agitator, had said he was going to vote against the proposed expenditure. How that hon. member (Mr. Keith) could do this consistently with his principles, he (Mr. Davie) could not understand. Men like these labor agitators try to make the laboring men believe that their wants are to be relieved by agitation, but when a practical measure like the present one was brought forward, they announce their intention to vote against it. Why, by one successful financial operation the Government of the Province had been able to save every year the sum of \$24,000, which would almost pay the interest and sinking fund on the amount that was needed for the new buildings. The hon. member for New Westminster City (Mr. Brown) had advocated going to the country before passing the bill. That hon. member had stated that the Government had admitted that the Government did not represent the country, because in the Speech in the Throne there was a redistribution bill promised. But because that statement was made in the Speech by no means implied that the House did not represent the country. If this House was not competent to deal with the parliament buildings how was it competent to deal with the more important measure which members opposite were so anxious for, that of redistribution itself? Whilst it would be the aim of the redistribution bill to provide a more convenient system of representation, the present House, he claimed, was thoroughly representative of the country. We have been told that the Government and their supporters represented the minority. Where hon. members who made that statement got their figures from he did not know, and he did not think they knew themselves, for at the last general election there were some 19,000 votes cast in all. Of these the Opposition members got some 6,000 and the Independents some 1,000, and the Government the remainder, or more than both Opposition and Independent combined. And when the fact was taken into consideration that the Independents were returned for the purpose of giving their support to the Government except on some matters of minor importance it would be seen that the House was, by an overwhelming majority, representative of the country. He was very much amused indeed at the conduct of some of the hon. gentlemen opposite. When they stated to show that the country was not represented by the House they made the population between 80,000 and 100,000, but when they wanted to show how great a tax the new buildings were going to be on the people that was another matter altogether, and to suit their own convenience and to show the unfair burden one hon. member (Mr. Semlin) quoted the population at 40,000. He agreed with the hon. leader of the Opposition in deprecating the sectional views expressed by some hon. gentlemen. The spirit that should be shown by all hon. members of the House was that exhibited by the hon. members for Lillooet and West Kootenay (Messrs. Smith and Kellie), who, all honor to them, had shown that they were above above any such motives. He (Mr. Davie) could not too strongly deprecate the spirit which had been shown by the hon. member for New Westminster (Mr. Brown) and the member for Yale (Mr. Semlin). He thought that the large majority by which this motion would evidently be carried was a fair indication of its popularity throughout the country. (Applause.)

The debate was continued by Mr. Cotton, Hon. Mr. Pooley, Mr. Kitchen and Mr. Croft.

The second reading carried on the following division, viz:

AYES—Messrs. Baker, Davie, Vernon, Euberts, Booth, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher, Milne, Beaven, Smith, Watt, Kellie, Grant and Pouch—21.

NAYS—Martin, Horne, Keith, Brown, Foster, Cotton, Kitchen, Scott, McKenzie, Semlin and Stoddart—11.

PETITION.

HON. MR. BEAVEN presented a petition from Thos. Shotbolt and others, in favor of the Victoria Official Map Act.

The House adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

PERSONAL.

S. Tingley, of Ashcroft, is in town.

C. D. Rand, Vancouver, is in town.

F. M. Rattenbury is a guest at the Driad.

A. J. Quintard returned from the Sound yesterday.

Major C. T. Dupont is back from the Mainland.

E. Quennell, Nanaimo, is staying at the Oriental.

Mrs. E. Goodwin leaves this evening for San Francisco.

His Honor Judge Bole, of Westminster, is visiting the Capital.

K. H. Pidcock and J. Cunningham left for the North yesterday.

E. McKeown and P. O'Connor, Winnipeg, are at the Driad.

Mayor Curtis and Capt. Pittendrigh, of Westminster, are in the city.

Miss Marguerite Saxton was a passenger from Vancouver last evening.

E. H. Fletcher and F. C. Gamble returned from the Mainland yesterday.

W. C. Haywood and Forrest Angus were passengers from the Mainland last night.

Indian Commissioner A. W. Vowell returned from the Mainland last evening.

Robt. Hamilton, Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

Indian Agent Todd and Provincial Officer Wollacott returned to the North by the Boscowitz.

Capt. Graves, T. J. Trapp and A. M. Bullock were passengers by the Mainland boat yesterday evening.

Revs. J. W. McMillan, G. R. Maxwell, J. McConnon, John Logan and T. Scoullar arrived over by the Islander yesterday evening.

J. Luker, who has just returned from the East, says that his experience is that Victoria's credit remains 50 per cent. better than that of the other cities of the West.

Edward Stephens, Nanaimo; Clarence Beckford and G. L. Williams, London, Eng.; Colver Gordon and wife, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Harry Johnson and daughter, Omaha; M. K. Jones, E. J. Dwyer, Miss Josie Dwyer and Miss Birdie Dwyer, Kingston, Ont., are among those registered at the Hotel Victoria.



Dep. Sheriff Wheeler

Does Not Care to Live

If He Cannot Have

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

It would be difficult to find a man better known in the vicinity of Burlington, Vt., than Mr. R. D. Wheeler of Winooski Falls, the efficient Deputy Sheriff of Burlington county. He says: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"Dear Sirs: If Hood's Sarsaparilla cost \$10.00 a Bottle

I should still keep using it, as I have for the past ten years. With me the question as to whether life is worth living depends upon whether I can get Hood's Sarsaparilla. I don't think I could live without it now, certainly I should not wish to, and suffer as I used to. For over ten years I suffered the horrors of the damned with

Sciatic Rheumatism

for if ever a man suffers with anything in this world it is with that awful disease. It seems to me as if all other physical suffering were compressed into that one. I took about everything man ever tried for it but never got a dollar's worth of help until I began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have taken it now pretty regularly for ten years and have no more pain and can get around all right. I have advised a good many to try Hood's Sarsaparilla." R. D. WHEELER, Deputy Sheriff, Winooski Falls, Vt.

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills

OH, THOSE ROSES

So healthy and strong—
They bloom without ceasing—
The bright summer long.

WE OFFER LARGE PLANTS THAT WILL BLOOM THE SAME SEASON AS PLANTED, AND WE CAN SEND SMALLER FREE BY MAIL. Send a Post Card FOR OUR CATALOGUE, CONTAINING LIST OF ROSES, OTHER PLANTS AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

FOR 20c. WE WILL SEND THE NEW HARDY WHITE CLIMBING ROSE . . . Mary Washington . . .

TOGETHER WITH OUR HOW TO SUCCEED PAMPHLET WITH ROSES.

AND OUR CATALOGUE FOR CURRENT SEASON.

Write to-day Webster Bros. 155 to 161, HAMILTON, ONT.

Kindly name this paper.



I am hale and hearty and entirely free from indigestion since using

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PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

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Is situated at the head of the North-East Arm of Upper Arrow Lake. It is the easiest point from which to enter the remarkably rich mines of the Lardeau and Fish Creek Districts. It will have the advantage of both rail and steamboat lines. The C. P. R. will begin the building of a line from Revelstoke to the N.E. Arm of Arrow Lake as soon as the weather will permit. LARDEAU is at the head of navigation on this Arm, and will be the terminus of steamers and that of the Lardeau & Kootenay Railway. There is no question that the Rich Mining Districts which are tributary to LARDEAU will attract thousands of Prospectors and Capitalists during the present season, and that a large town will grow up at that point. The history of Kaslo will be repeated at Lardeau this year, and investors in Kootenay property should study the situation. Kaslo in many instances has already repaid from 500 to 1000 per cent. to investors. The wisdom of an investment in LARDEAU is without question.

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REV. CANON PADDON, B.A.

Cxford, Canon of Tuam,

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—IN THE—
SCHOOLROOM OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

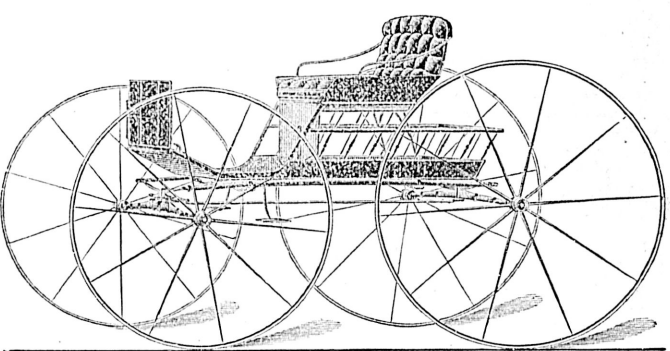
Admission 50c.; children half price. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

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